FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USSR DISARMAMENT DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE

LD262059 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Arkadiy Sidoruk reports:

The Soviet Union views talks on the limitation of arms and on disarmament as being instrumental in outlining practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war, curbing the race of weapons, above all of nuclear ones, on earth and in outer space, said Soviet representative Vladimir Petrovskiy.

Speaking in the course of a debate at the First Committee (political and security issues, including disarmament) of the U.N. General Assembly, he stressed that the realities of today are, however, such that the USA has exploded the Soviet-American talks on the limitations and reduction of nuclear weapons, has suspended and is refusing to resume the other talks, which were earlier held with the USSR, is blocking the work of multilateral forums.

At the same time, the Soviet representative said, the United States is intensively implementing military programmes thus bypassing or openly violating the existing agreements in the field of the limitation of weapons. In order to be able to clear the way for these programmes, it is trying to sow distrust in the agreements reached earlier. Yet new graphic evidence of this unseemly stand has been the demagogic statement at the committee of Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. While hypocritically talking about Washington's alleged wish to reach agreements with the Soviet Union, he has not tabled, however, a single concrete proposal.

The United States imperialism, which has launched an unprecedented nuclear weapons race and is trying to force its hegemony on the world, bears all responsibility for the deterioration of the international situation, Syria's representative E.M. al-Atassi stressed. The USA, he said, has turned the Middle East into a seat of permanent tensions, which is a serious threat to international peace and security.

A. Stefanu, the delegate of Greece, has criticised the policy based on the use or threat of the use of force, whose consequence is the fomenting of the existing and emergence of new crisis situations.

Fiji's representative Filimone Jitoko has condemned the nuclear weapons tests by France in the Southern Pacific and declared for turning that region into a nuclear-free zone.

REAGAN, MONDALE VIEWS ON SPACE WEAPONS CONTRASTED

LD282138 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 84

[From the "International Panorama" program]

[Text] Americans are worried about disarmament issues, especially the Soviet-U.S. dialogue in this regard. Walter Mondale, the Democratic Party's presidential contender, is enthusiastically raising this issue in his speeches. He continues to do this because these problems constitute the most vulnerable area in the policy of the current head of the White House.

During the recent TV debates, Mondale again stated that, and I quote, the current President is against virtually every arms control agreement concluded by every president from either political party since the atomic bomb was exploded.

The President is now nearing the end of his term without having achieved any progress at all in the arms control sphere, with the existing situation being an extremely dangerous arms race. Moreover, the current head of the White House is possessed by the ideas of star wars and the creation of an antimissile weapons space system which would render the United States invulnerable, so that it could threaten whomever it liked while remaining secure itself. Trying to justify this fantasy plan, which threatens to destabilize the world situation, Reagan has asserted that its implementation would allegedly make nuclear weapons obsolete and would lead to their total elimination.

The President has even stated that if the United States created such technology, he would be prepared to acquaint the Soviet Union with it. Even Kalb, the experienced NBC chief political observer who questioned the participants in the TV debates, permitted himself to express a doubt: Do you really think that anyone will seriously believe this, he asked the President.

Indeed, it is very difficult to believe. And if it is a question of the need to create a new defensive system to defend our native land, we will manage without Uncle Sam's help. But do things have to come to this? For this would mean the breakdown of existing agreements, and the transfer of the arms race to space, where it would be much more difficult to halt than it is now. I need not even mention that the testing and deployment of this system, in the view of U.S. experts, would cost a trillion dollars.

In this regard Mondale quite reasonably pointed out that in developing a space defense system, the U.S. Administration will be adding a new dangerous spiral to the arms race.

For the sake of fairness it should be noted that Mondale, too, was on the whole in favor of increasing the U.S. military potential, but he would make a more sober assessment of the realities of modern life and the mood of the U.S. public.

Data from a U.S. public opinion poll carried out by the firm Daniel Yankelovich Incorporated show that 96 percent of Americans believe that the policy of balancing on the brink of war is too dangerous in the nuclear age.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS KISSINGER ARTICLE ON 'STAR WARS'

PM261551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Yarik under the rubric "Pertinent Notes": "Advocate of Aggression"]

[Text] Having rejected the USSR's proposal to initiate talks on preventing the militarization of space, official Washington is now trying to do everything to justify the space hullabaloo it has kindled and which is threatening the world. Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger has been recruited to the team of advocates of this monstrous undertaking. An article of his published in the United States and other Western countries is attracting attention in this connection and can only be described as the credo of the propagandists of space militarization.

In an attempt to hypnotize the reader with a torrent of rhetorical questions (to create the impression of a "scientifically substantiated approach"), Kissinger produces his recommendations for the U.S. Administration. The former U.S. secretary of state formulates their gist thus: "Right now we (that is the United States -- V.Ya.) must not make undertakings concerning the demilitarization of space. We must actively continue research and development and refuse a moratorium."

Naturally, the question arises: Where would Kissinger like to lead matters? He gives the answer in the form of the following recommendation to the White House: that it create a "limited" AMB system with space-basing elements.

But is there anything new here? Of course not. The "limited ABM" concept as applied to space, which Kissinger persistently plugs, is very reminiscent of the Washington war champions' long-known variations on the theme of "limited," "protracted," and "all-out" nuclear conflicts. It is this which reflects, as in a drop of water, the desire of the retired leader of the U.S. diplomatic service to help the Reagan administration on the "scholarly" flank. How? Most of all by generating among Western peoples the illusion that it is possible to survive a nuclear catastrophe, although it is obvious that no such possibility exists.

Mentioning that he himself was one of the "architects" of the Soviet-U.S. ABM systems treaty concluded in 1972, Kissinger tries, with the aid of refined words, to justify the betrayal of his own realism and, moreover, to sanction, with the authority of his past, Washington's present crude undermining of this important document. To this end he is making what is not only, to put it mildly, an unscholarly but also a basically unscrupulous digression into the history of relations between our countries and interprets in a distorted manner Soviet peace-loving foreign policy and its initiatives. It is completely unseemly for him, who lays claim to the title of "king" in U.S. diplomacy, to assert unfoundedly that the USSR "is violating the spirit and almost certainly the letter of the AMB treaty."

It may be supposed that in this case Kissinger is seeking to follow Machiavelli's well-known dictum that "the duper will always find someone who will let himself be duped." The present U.S. Administration needs its propaganda drug and also various unreal arguments embellished with the veneer of Kissinger's phraseology. It is with a view to this that the White House is pinning its hopes of paving lethal military roads into space unimpeded, intending to implement the deliberately unfeasible "American dream" of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union.

The following "brushstroke" is also notable. Touching on the vigorous preparations of the administration and the Pentagon to create ABM systems, termed "preparation for star wars" in the United States, Kissinger is literally moved by them, merely as if by chance tossing out the phrase that this will need only "a change in the ABM treaty's terms or its renunciation." It is here that the question arises: Is this not the violation which Kissinger is seeking to ascribe to the other side?

He presents Washington's military space ballyhoo under the outwardly innocuous guise of "defense." However, it is clear to any sane person that the so-called all-embracing space "cap" and each of its "defensive" components beneath which the Reagan administration would like to place the United States -- all these are complexes of an offensive nature that could be used by the initiator of a first nuclear strike.

That is why Kissinger's thesis -- that the most persuasive argument in favor of the "limited ABM" system he is promoting is "its positive influence upon the arms control process" and also upon such factors as "deterrence" and "stability" -- sounds like a truly blasphemous insult to mankind. In brief, what he is importunately offering is the formula: If you want to survive -- arm yourself immediately!

"Theoretically," the author asserts, with pretensions to profundity, "the superpowers should be interested in preventing war." But in practice? you ask. No, everything is clear as it is: Whether he wants it or not, his statement once again fully exposes all the unseemliness of the U.S. foreign policy course based on shameless political and propagandist maneuvering.

The world, which today is poised over an abyss through Washington's fault, does not need theorizing like Kissinger's promptings nor high-flown words, but effective and specific practical actions to save civilization from nuclear death.

"The grim truth of the present international situation," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasizes, "is that the nuclear threat is, unfortunately, great. You cannot hide from it or laugh it off. The nuclear threat must be combated vigorously and purposefully. That is what we are doing."

That is what is borne out by the latest serious, large-scale initiatives and proposals which the Soviet Union has submitted for examination by the 39th UN General Assembly session and which were welcomed with great satisfaction by that worldwide community, which has included on the session's agenda (inter alia) the question of "The Use of Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, For the Benefit of Mankind."

But at this very moment the world is learning with alarm that the U.S. Congress has already in fact approved the appropriation of $1.4 billion for the creation of a large-scale ABM system with space-basing elements. Against that background, what is the meaning of the platonic [platonicheskaya] rhetoric about peace that heavily impregnated the U.S. President's 24 September United Nations speech?

In unison with the U.S. President, Dr Kissinger, the author of the latest bellicose concept -- the "limited ABM" concept -- deliberately keeps quiet about the mutual commitments that unambiguously indicate the vitally important value of the Soviet proposal for preventing the militarization of space. It is expedient to mention two factors in this connection.

First, it is a case of the USSR and the United States making joint efforts to achieve the complete prohibition and abolition of a whole class of armaments: all space strike weapons. Second, the Soviet proposal for preventing the militarization of space is clearly and unambiguously aimed against the extension of the armed race, including the nuclear arms race, to a new sphere -- space. The simple, clear logic of millions of people, in contrast to the "logic" of some militaristically minded Western politicians, irrefutably attests that the conservation of a peaceful space backed up by the relevant accords would seriously and tangibly strengthen the peoples' faith in their future protected from the threat of war.

An honest recognition of the truth of these arguments would inevitably imply the need to pinpoint exactly the true culprit in the growing military danger on our planet. It is not surprising that Kissinger does not do this in his article. On the contrary, he seeks to appear in readers' eyes in the garb of an impartial person, almost an arbiter, from the world of "superdiplomacy." In actual fact, as it is not hard to note, he is merely an advocate of the present U.S. Administration's aggressive policy that is increasing the threat to peace. In his writing he is totally at odds with the views of the humanist Rabelais, who asserted that "man's intelligence is stronger than his fists." Rabelais was right over 400 years ago. He is absolutely right today.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR HAVANA CEMA SESSION

Tikhonov, Delegation Leave Moscow

LD270944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] A Soviet delegation left Moscow for Havana today. It is headed by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It will take part in the 39th meeting of CEMA. The delegation includes Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Baybakov and Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance; Comrades Maltsev and Komarov, first deputy ministers of the USSR.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers and other officials.

Delegation Arrives in Havana

LD280648 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Havana October 28 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived in the Cuban capital for the 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The delegation includes secretary of the CPSU Central Committee N.I. Ryzhkov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, N.K. Baybakov and N.V. Talyzin, USSR Finance Minister V.F. Garbuzov, first deputy ministers of the USSR V.F. Maltsev and N.D. Komarov.

In the "Jose Marti" Airport the Soviet delegation was welcomed by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the republic, Humberto Perez Gonzalez, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, Diocles Torralba Gonzalez, Jose Lopez Moreno, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the republic, Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade, representatives of Cuban mass public organisations.

Among the welcoming party was K.F. Katushev, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, V.V. Sychev, CMEA secretary and other officials.

Session Previewed

LD291055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] The 39th setting of the summit [as heard] session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance opens today in Havana. The Soviet delegation, as you know, is headed by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Here is a report from our correspondent in Havana, Stanislav Kozlenko:

Apart from the 10 delegations from CEMA member-countries, representatives from Yugoslavia, Angola, Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia, as well as two delegations from Latin America -- Nicaragua and Mexico -- have been invited to the CEMA session.

Issues of the further raising of the efficiency of public-sector production and the transfer of the economy onto an intensive path of development will be examined during the session. A draft for long-term integrated measures aimed at meeting the rational requirements of CEMA member-countries for energy and raw fuel resources will also be discussed and the national economic plans of CEMA member-countries will be coordinated for the period 1986-1990.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD281623 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 28 Oct 84

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Edgar Anatolyevich Cheporov, NOVOSTI political observer]

Central Committee Plenum

[Text] [Andrianov] This week there was a routine Central Committee plenum. It was an important political event in the lives of all Soviet people. The plenum adopted decisions on urgent tasks that promote the further strengthening of our homeland's economic might and, at the same time, a steady growth in the people's problems; its documents nonetheless evoked a wide response abroad and thus acquired a clearly delineated foreign policy nature. Both the work of the plenum itself and its documents graphically and convincingly reflect the exclusively peaceful aspirations of all the thoughts and deeds of our Leninist party, the land of the soviets and the labor achievements of the Soviet people. Further evidence of this is provided by the vast plans up to the end of this century that were confirmed by the plenum. A long-term program such as this confirms that our plans are creative ones. What is needed to implement them is peace, detente, and the normal development of international relations. That is why our party and the Soviet state have invariably been, and always will be, the most consistent fighters for peace, security, and cooperation among peoples.

Chernenko's POST Interview

[Cheporov] Recent, convincing evidence of this was provided by the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at the current UN General Assembly session and, of course, the replies by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to questions by a correspondent of the U.S. newspaper, THE WASHINGTON POST.

[Andrianov] Incidentally, almost 1 and 1/2 weeks have passed since those replies were published, but on all continents there is continued wide discussion of the realistic and concrete program put forward by the Soviet leader, the implementation of which could improve not only Soviet-U.S. relations, but also the entire international climate. Soviet proposals on four important problems are extremely topical in this connection. Our country has put these to the U.S. Administration on more than one occasion. Replying to THE WASHINGTON POST questions, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko dwelt in detail on these proposals, which remain in force. I will recall briefly what they are essentially about. They are the proposals on preventing the militarization of space, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and, finally, that Washington follow our example and pledge non-first use of those weapons. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that reaching agreement on these problems, or at least on some of them, would mean real progress forward both in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation as a whole.

[Volskiy] Comrade Chernenko's replies to THE WASHINGTON POST questions evoked enormous interest in the United States, also, and Washington has had to take into account the mood of U.S. public opinion, a mood favoring an improvement in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. In any event, the official representatives of the White House said that they welcomed the tone, as they put it, of the Soviet leader's statement. Without replying, however, to the essential point of the questions of vital importance for all mankind that were raised in the interview, they state that the Washington administration has no intention of changing its negative approach to the proposals put forward in the replies by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

[Andrianov] Yes, the Soviet proposals are not meeting with a positive response from the Reagan administration, which is continuing to put its stakes on achieving global military superiority. Millions of Americans, however, realize that the only reasonable alternative to such a course is the constructive development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and reaching agreement on curbing the arms race on principles of equality and equal security. This was stated by Richard Moreford, the honorary executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, who virtually acknowledged that official Washington's policy goes counter to the public mood in the United States. Why is this so? Because, as the well-known U.S. peace supporter Dr Benjamin Spock thinks, the U.S. Government does not listen to the voices of ordinary Americans, but to the representatives of the military-industrial complex who pay the costs of the election campaign. Of course, he who pays the piper, as they say, calls the tune -- in other words, the course toward the arms race, heightening international tension and confrontation. This line of Washington's on the international scene is now being condemned even by prominent politicians in the West. Speaking in Tokyo this week, former British prime minister Callaghan noted that in the interests of preserving peace, the West should strive to maintain dialogue and reach agreement with the Soviet Union. However, he stressed, in the 4 years that it has been in power, the Reagan administration has clearly not made the necessary effort to preserve and strengthen relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The current policy of the White House, Callaghan said, is distinctive for its extreme inconsistency and absence of a readiness for talks.

[Cheporov]. The powers that be in the United States today evidently do not recognize the responsibility that lies with them for the fate of peace.

Situation in Asia

[Andrianov] Putting its stakes on a policy of strength, the United States is declaring more and more parts of the world to be the zone of their so-called vital interests, including the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Pacific and Indian Oceans. U.S. military strategic facilities are being built up in an area near the Far Eastern borders of the Soviet Union. Washington's militarist cooperation with Tokyo and Seoul is being expanded, the sights being set on creating a sort of eastern branch of NATO.

A course toward reviving militarism in Japan has been set. One cannot fail to see now that the atmosphere is also tense in other regions of Asia. Is it possible to extinguish the hotbeds of conflict on the Asian Continent? Is it possible to prevent the dangerous development of events on the world arena, and return this development to the path of peace and detente?

A positive answer to these questions is given by our country as well as by the other socialist states. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko reiterated in his speech at the dinner honoring Comrade Batmonh that the socialist states have put forward a number of major initiatives directed toward consolidating peace and security for the people, including the people in Asia. Comrade Chernenko stressed that the Soviet proposal on confidence measures in the Far East, and in the waters of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, remains in force. The proposal put forward by the Mongolian People's Republic to develop a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between the countries of Asia and the Pacific is also of great importance in this connection, noted the Soviet leader.

Normalizing relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC will facilitate the improvement of the situation in Asia. This is particularly important now, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed out, at a time when imperialists are uniting their forces to fight against socialism, the world atmosphere is heated, and there is a growing danger of war. In these circumstances, the socialist countries must take up a clear class-based stance in international affairs.

The Soviet Union consistently aspires toward improving relations with the PRC, undertakes corresponding steps in this direction, and always keeps the door open for constructive talks with China.

Nicaragua, El Salvador Discussed

[Volskiy] What you said about the policy of the present U.S. Administration, Boris Vasilyevich, refers not only to the global situation but also to local conflicts. This concerns first of all Central America, I would say. The U.S. Government's current approach to this region could be summed up as follows: On one hand, the aim is to create an appearance that the Reagan administration wants a peaceful settlement of the tense situation in Central America. On the even of the presidential elections, Reagan would like to have people believe that. This explains, for instance, the fact that the United States approved -- in words -- the start of talks between the Salvadoran patriotic rebels and the pro-American Duarte government. The talks were approved, in words, and Washington even tried to claim credit for them. However, in practice, the Americans set about something quite different, encouraging the Salvadoran Government Army to begin an offensive against the positions of the partisans. American military advisers are openly taking part in this offensive. This is the other, the reverse side of this matter. Not the words, but the deeds. The essence of it is to prepare the ground for a solution by force of the Central American problem in favor of imperialism, right up to an intervention by U.S. troops either in Nicaragua or, possibly, in El Salvador.

[Cheporov] Dmitriy Antonovich, the Reagan administration has been preparing more openly an intervention against Nicaragua. The Sandinist government's progressive policy provokes growing class-base hatred from U.S. reactionaries.

[Volskiy] Yes, of course. One might say that the situation in these two countries -- El Salvador and Nicaragua -- is reminiscent of the negative and positive of a photographic image.

In El Salvador, the ruling pro-American regime is clearly unable to crush the growing and continuing rebellion of the people. In Nicaragua, the situation is the reverse -- the Americans are preparing an invasion because the counterrevolutionaries are clearly unable, despite all attempts, to capture even a fraction of the territory from the Sandinist government without help from U.S. troops.

However, in order to undertake an invasion in that country, the Americans think it is, of course, necessary to prepare the ground in advance. That is why, for example, Washington is trying to discredit in advance the general elections that are to take place in Nicaragua on 4 November. After prompting from the United States, this week the Liberal Party -- one of the main opposition parties -- stated it would not take part in the elections, despite guarantees that it would have full opportunity for a just contest. It is reported that the party's leaders were advised by politicans in Washington not to come forward as candidates, thys boycotting the election. Why? Clearly, so that Washington could then claim nonrecognition of the results of the 4 November elections, declare the government that will be formed on the basis of the election results to be illegitimate, and thus create, as it were, a juridical -- or rather pseudo-juridical -- basis for an intervention with the purpose of bringing down the Nicaraguan Government. As for the practical preparation for this aggression, departments such as the CIA are handling that.

CIA Manual

[Andrianov] In connection with the U.S. Administration's designs against Nicaragua, it is impossible not to draw attention to a political scandal that received the widest possible coverage in the world press.

It erupted, as you know, following the publication of reports that the CIA has prepared a textbook for Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The lessons taught in it are now public knowledge. The manual -- put together by the U.S. cloak-and-dagger department for the Nicaraguan contras -- explains in detail the methods that should be used for terrorism and subversion. It must be noted that the textbook on terrorism advocates the use of the most vicious methods, including murder of state officials and creating public disorder to result in people being killed. These were, of course, secret and confidential instructions. However, as they say, all secrets eventually come out. So, this secret has now come out, in its full ugliness, and right on the eve of the U.S. presidential elections. It is understandable why official Washington is so worked up, in anticipation of the reaction of world opinion. So, the present administration immediately began to fidget and dodge, evading the demand to clear up who is essentially to blame. It is not by chance that Reagan entrusted the investigation of this dirty affair to none other than William Casey, the director of the CIA -- in other words, to someone who no doubt has had a hand in compiling this textbook for Nicaraguan terrorists. As might be expected, all the blame was put on the little man. According to George Bush, the U.S. vice president, the instructions are said to have been prepared by a second-level CIA officer without consultation with highly placed officials. In short, it appears that some rank and file clerk from Langley, the CIA headquarters, bears the blame for having put together this manual on his own initiative, and having released it. At the same time, the high-ranking CIA officers, the story goes, did not have a clue that any such instructions had been issued from within that department. A good story, as they say, but hard to believe. To be precise, it is simply impossible to believe. Incidentally, it is not believed even by the bourgeois press in the U.S. itself. Here, for example, is a statement by NEWSWEEK Magazine, which reported that the ideas embodied in the handbook were worked out as much as a year ago, in the apparatus of the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who has, incidentally, the rank of a member of government. THE WASHINGTON POST pointed out that official representatives of the CIA, during a meeting with the special Senate intelligence commission, knew that copies of the notorious handbook had been sent to Washington, that is, to the Reagan administration, after it was prepared last year. Perhaps they forgot about this in the White House? It has to be supposed that they simply do not wish to know about it now. For in one of his personal instructions, the U.S. President supposedly forbade civil servants to take part in conspiracies and murders, or to incite others to do so. However, it turns out that all this is just words. In reality, Washington is crudely violating the elementary norms of international law, confirming that terrorism is one of the main methods of work in the American special services, acting in harmony with the general foreign policy course of the present U.S. Administration. Here is what American Senator Dodd said in this connection. The Reagan administration vociferously condemns state terrorism, this senator declared, but if the published CIA document is not a manifestation of state terrorism, then what is? Neatly put! He hit the nail on the head.

U.S. Mideast Policy

[Volskiy] This scandalous story that you have been telling, Boris Vasilyevich, reminds me of what American figures have been saying about events in another area, in the Middle East. They declare, for example, that American troops and special services have the right, acting on their own accord, taking nothing and nobody into account, to take military and other measures in order to preempt the increasingly frequent attacks on U.S. representatives and installations in the Arab countries, especially in Lebanon. Washington would like to make "preemptive strikes", as they say there, on states where -- according to the assertions of the same American special services -- facilities for attacks on Americans might be harbored.

This is yet another flagrant example of the political philosophy of state terrorism, of I would say, openly declared state terrorism. The sovereignty of states and international law are ignored, indeed Washington is by accounts, would prefer to draw Israel, also, into making these provocative preemptive strikes; after all, they already have experience in this, as you know. The danger of this policy is obvious, especially if you consider that since the formation of a new coalition government in Israel, its strategic alliance with the United States has grown even stronger.

[Andrianov] The strengthening of this strategic union is evident even from a simple chronicle of recent events. The new Israeli prime minister, Peres, has been to the United States, while U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and Assistant Secretary of State Armacost have visited Israel.

[Volskiy] Well, all this has happened within a few weeks, in October. More important, however, I think, is that these visits have signalled a new -- perhaps even a qualitatively new -- stage in Tel Aviv-Washington relations. Let's start with the economy. An unprecedented plan has been put forward, for example, to create a free trade zone comprising Israel and the United States. I cannot recall capitalist states so far away from each other ever having joined together in such zones before. They want in this way to attach the Israeli economy more closely to the gigantic economic machine of the United States, since they in Tel Aviv hope that this will allow the Israeli economy to emerge from its present truly catastrophic state, which was caused by the militarization of the country. May I remind you, for example, of the latest figure: The level of inflation in Israel has now reached an unprecedented level -- 630 percent. The trouble is that this militarization will not be reduced but intensified. They now must want to place Israel's military industry at the service not only of its own expansionist designs, but also the aggressive intentions of the United States.

[Cheporov] Of course, Dmitriy Antonovich, this cannot help but alarm the Arab countries and peoples.

[Volskiy] It does not alarm them, of course and in more concrete terms it dictates the necessity for two factors: the strengthening of unity on an anti-imperialist basis and the elimination of inter-Arab strife; and simultaneously looking to friends, above all the Soviet Union for support. You know, comrades, that the leaders of several Arab states -- South and North Yemen, Syria, the deputy prime minister of Iraq -- visited Moscow in the past month. These visits are revealing in many respects, but I should like to dwell in detail on only one aspect, on the support that the various Arab countries have given to recent Soviet proposals on the Middle East. These proposals, are obviously not just valuable in themselves, in that they open the way to a settlement of the conflict; they also play the role of a kind of unifying factor, showing that a just peace in the Middle East is an attainable goal -- but attainable only if it is striven for together, through collective efforts. It is towards foiling these collective efforts, and above all towards deepening divisions in the Arab world, that U.S. diplomacy is now directed.

U.S. Presidential Debates

[Cheporov] The central event of recent days in the U.S. election camapign has been the televised debates between Walter Mondale, the presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, and Ronald Reagan, the U.S. President. The first round of the debate was devoted, as is known, to domestic political affairs, and the second to foreign policy issues. Who was victorious in the debate between the contestants for the White House? When this question was put to Reagan, he replied, upholding his reputation as a wit: Nancy -- that's Reagan's wife's name -- says I won. It sounds more convincing coming from her. That was what the President said.

If I might try to sum up the responses of the U.S. press and the marks given to the debate participants by an unofficial panel of experts, then Walter Mondale came out ahead by a slight, not very significant, margin. Why? It is probably not just a case of how well the participants in the discussion are able to hold their own, of how trenchantly and convincingly they argue. The point is that Reagan's policy is vulnerable to any even vaguely objective analisis. Fighting for popularity, for the electorate's votes, Mondale naturally did not spare his opponent, and the latter -- although he tried -- could not produce really persuasive arguments to justify his government's actions, actions that have led, among other things, to the number of Americans who find themselves below the poverty line rising by 8 million in the last 3 years.

The threat of nuclear war and relations with the Soviet Union were the main foreign policy topics in the debates, and this was primarily because during his years in power, Reagan has managed to arouse alarm in Americans and the West European allies of the United States. The adventurism of his policies and his obstinate unwillingness to come to terms with the realities of our age has instilled fear in millions and millions of people. Reagan's entourage, the presidential think tank, and undoubtedly Reagan himself realize that his compatriots are increasingly regarding him as a leader capable of bringing misfortune upon the country. It is not surprising that the President tried to use the TV debates to destroy this image, and to give the impression that he was a man of peaceable convictions. Let us see what he said in this connection. Here is a question asked by Marvin Kalb, chief diplomatic correspondent of the NBC television company: Mr President, you have frequently described the Soviet Union as a powerful evil empire. However, this year you said, and I quote: If they want to keep their system, I have no objection So, Mr President, do you want to try and revive detente?

This "no objection" of Reagan's to the existence of the Soviet system is typical of the political frame of mind of the present administration. One asks: Supposing Ronald Reagan had objections, what would that change? Replying to the NBC diplomatic correspondent, the President said that he did not retract a single word he had said, and noted that he still disliked the Soviet system, but that in the interests of the United States it was necessary to seek better mutual understanding with the Soviet Union. It also transpired that he has always advocated and continues to advocate constructive talks with the Soviet Union, and that he had sought and continues to seek a lessening of the threat of nuclear war and an end to the arms race. After such declarations, one would seem to be able to expect the President to respond in some way to the Soviet Union's specific -- and I stress that they are specific -- initiatives in the area of arms control. But no, Reagan said nothing about them.

As far as Walter Mondale is concerned, he noted with good reason that for 3 and 1/2 years the present administration had avoided arms control and has opposed advancing proposals in the area of arms control that would have any chance of being accepted. The President, Mondale said, says that he wants to eliminate entirely or reduce the number of nuclear armaments, but in actual fact, during these last 4 years, arms production has continued and the arms race was pursued on a wider scale and more actively than ever before in human history.

[Andrianov] As we can see, the positions of the candidates are not identical. Mondale expresses more sober views than the present White House boss, but does that mean that the presidential rival casts doubt on the very foundations of Washington policy? Absolutely not! Like Reagan, Mondale dearly wants voters to like him, and in almost every other word they uttered, both of them affirmed their commitment to the interests of a strong America and tried to persuade their audience that a strong nation needs a strong president. As we know, Reagan has in practice demonstrated his commitment to a position-of-strength policy. However, to judge by the debates, Mondale also advocates a buildup of the U.S. military potential and the use, if necessary -- as he put it-- of armed force to defend the interests of the United States.

Under my administration, there will be no unilateral disarmament, he declared. I shall preserve the strength of our country. He was talking as if someone was proposing, even insisting, on unilateral American disarmament. The Soviet Union, however, has always proposed fair conditions for disarmament, conditions that would not prejudice the security of either side.

[Volskiy] I should like to add on this topic that, although the role of the televised debates and the impression they make on the public is undoubtedly important, it should not be forgotten that the elections in America are controlled by the behind-the-scenes mechanism of big business and people connected with big business in one way or another. We should not lose sight of the fact that Reagan's policies could not, of course, have failed to rouse the indignation of large numbers of Americans, but at the same time, they have accorded with the interests of large numbers of representatives of the most privileged sections of U.S. society. The rich have become richer under Reagan; in America, it is not the population of Harlem, for instance, or the Puerto Ricans who live in their own ghettos, or the other representatives of the dispossessed sections of society who run the show -- it is the people with money who run the show. According to some public opinion polls conducted quite some time ago -- in the summer, if my memory serves me -- nine out of ten American corporation directors said they supported Reagan. I do not know if the figures have changed now, but even if they have, they sound very impressive as an indication of whom the American ruling class is banking on in these elections.

[Andrianov] With that, we end our roundtable meeting. All those who have taken part thank you for your attention, esteemed radio listeners. Goodbye and all the best to you.

U.S. UNSUCCESSFUL IN 'BLACKMAIL' OF UNESCO

PM261544 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch: "Despite Pressure"]

[Text] Paris -- It is time to hold a gun to UNESCO's head; the United States' pistol is already out of the holster. Now, West Europe, Japan, and the other "democratic countries" must release the safety catch.

These are the "appeals" being made to the leaders of the Western world by the "respectable" British weekly THE ECONOMIST. Pressure and arm-twisting, the magazine believes, will not yield success. It is time, it says, to switch to more decisive action.

Publication of such items in the bourgeois press has become part of the hard-line campaign of blackmail and threats aimed against UNESCO and its director general. It culminated at the 120th session of the UNESCO Executive Council which has just ended work in Paris. Orchestrated by Washington, the campaign is aimed at undermining the organization's prestige and subordinating it to transatlantic diktat. We must strive to ensure that UNESCO corresponds to U.S. foreign policy interests, a State Department report to Congress stressed.

In order to carry out these "directives", Washington mobilized impressive forces at the executive council session. Three U.S. delegations arrived in Paris -- an official one headed by J. Gerard, U.S. permanent representative at UNESCO, a U.S. Congress delegation, and a delegation from the National Commission for UNESCO Affairs.

During the session, J. Gerard stated that the changes and reforms that are planned within UNESCO and are supported by the executive council are allegedly inadequate, and therefore the United States was leaving.

Washington, you see, remains unsuited by many UNESCO programs -- be they measures promoting the strengthening of peace or aid for training teachers in Afghanistan.

In an attempt to deflect the executive council from discussion of the main directions of the program of UNESCO activity for 1986-1987, the U.S. delegation submitted deliberately unacceptable demands. Thus, striving to win a right of veto for the Western states, the United States proposed that all the most important decisions at the executive council should be adopted by an 85 percent majority of the vote. This "initiative" was rejected by the session participants.

The discussion held at the session showed that Washington's line was not supported. The overwhelming majority of delegates, including those from the Western countries, came out in support of UNESCO and the whole string of reforms proposed by its director general. The representatives of the developing countries gave a positive assessment to UNESCO's programs. The message addressed to the director general, A.M. Mbow, from a group of eminent Soviet scientists, which expressed support for UNESCO and its noble aims, evoked a broad response at the session.

The constructive program for improving UNESCO's efficiency which was set forth in the letter to its director general from V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy foreign minister and chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs, was greeted with great attention. The Soviet proposal is aimed at further improving its activity and increasing the organization's contribution to resolving key problems.

The U.S. campaign of blackmail has not had any substantial influence on the executive council's work. Its decisions regarding the organization's further activity and, in particular, its participation in the festivities to mark the 40th anniversary of victory in World War II attest that the overwhelming majority of states see UNESCO as an important forum for equal international cooperation.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON SHULTZ REMARK ON TERRORISM

LD290045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Commentary by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov: "Banking on Terror"]

[Text] Indignation and outrage have been the international public reactions to the recent remark by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in which he digressed on defending civilization and the need to counter terrorism. Without beating around the bush, he made it clear that the United States intends to exert even more active pressure in all directions in the future. Even exceptionally orthodox organs of the bourgeois mass media are asking today whether or not the head of the U.S. State Department has gone too far in making such open threats of military interference against sovereign countries and peoples. And now here we have the explanation of Shultz' remark given by State Department spokesman Hughes. Speaking at a news conference in Washington, he emphasized that the U.S. secretary of state's statement reflects nothing other than the administration's official position, and that it had the prior approval of the White House.

Indeed human civilization needs to be defended. However, if the question is asked where the threat to this civilization originates, the answer will be unambiguous: Its chief source is the United States. A striving for domination over other countries and peoples; attempts through blockade and intervention to stifle revolutionary liberation movements; threats and blackmail, subversion and political killings: These are instruments of Washington's imperial strategy in all regions of the world where ruling circles in the United States consider it convenient to declare spheres of U.S. vital interests.

It is precisely Washington that unleashed and continues the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan. Precisely it carried out the gangster attack on Grenada, organizes the armed intervention in Nicaragua and threatens Cuba. It grants support to all reactionary regimes and aggressors, from Israel -- which is tearing apart Arab lands -- to the junta in El Salvador which is waging a struggle against its own people. Does it need to be said that all of this poses a serious threat to the independent existence of states, sparks off more and more seats of tension, and leads to an aggravation of the international situation?

It is known that the Soviet Union -- which resolutely condemns the theory and practice of state terrorism as a method of conducting affairs with other countries -- has submitted relevant proposals for consideration by the UN General Assembly. And what is the United States' response? One of its answers is a handbook on terrorism prepared by Washington for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Another answer is the criminal testing of lethally poisonous substances in the Amazon basin, as a result of which over 7,000 people died. Another answer is even more threats emanating from the highest levels of authority in Washington against sovereign states. The frankness of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and the subsequent explanation from State Department spokesman Hughes, once again confirm that the present Washington administration has raised banditry and terror to the rank of state policy. This calls for vigilance from the peoples.

LYUTYY CRITICIZES BUSH STATEMENT ON TERRORISM

LD281631 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Washington, October 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports: The Reagan administration, which has institutionalized terrorism, continues threatening repressive measures against the independent states, whose policy is objectionable to the United States.

Addressing members of the extremist American Zionist Association, U.S. Vice-President George Bush has urged the USA and its allies to launch an international drive against terrorism. He did not conceal that any state which dares not to bow to U.S. diktat may become the target of such a crusade. In that connection, he said that one of the sectors of the U.S. State Department closely cooperating with the CIA, is drawing up plans of retaliatory strikes against independent countries and the national liberation movements.

Yet the hypocritical verbiage by officials of the United States Administration of the need to combat terrorism are completely refuted by the aggressive policy of the United States against independent countries, in particular Nicaragua. Commenting on the special CIA "manual" for anti-Sandinist counter-revolutionaries, whose content has been made public, the American press stresses that these countries have become a target of open terrorism sanctioned by Washington. As has already been reported, the "contras" are recommended to kill or kidnap representatives of Nicaraguan authorities, to stage explosions at industrial and military facilities, instigate the population to unrest and rioting.

The United States mass media point out that this document is far from being the first "work" of the American secret services. The Congress committees on intelligence, THE WASHINGTON POST points out among other things, received copies of instructions prepared by the U.S. Army in April 1968 for the cutthroats of the puppet Saigon army. Many parts of these documents are almost exactly reproduced in the latest "manual" of the U.S. espionage department for the "contras". On top of that, E. Chamorro, the chief of one of anti-Sandinist groupings operating from the Honduran territory, recognized that the "manual" includes provisions of the Pentagon's and CIA's field instructions of the 60s.

The policy pursued by the White House in the international arena arouses increasing indignation among the U.S. public. As Geoffrey Beach from the Falls Church city (Virginia) points out in his letter to the newspaper, WASHINGTON POST there is an impression that the advisers to the President have now been empowered to decide when the United States should plot conspiracies and political assassinations in violation of international law. I am shocked and alarmed by what is happening, writes Patricia Eden from the city of Bethesda (Maryland). An attempt is made to conceal from the Americans numerous disgraceful acts of this kind, she points out.

WEINBERGER REMARKS AT CARRIER LAUNCHING NOTED

LD281407 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] On Saturday the United States launched the aircraft carrier Theodore Roosevelt. The building of that ship cost American taxpayers 2.7 billion dollars. Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger declared the United States intends to be in constant combat readiness. He must have meant the Pentagon's readiness to pursue interventionist activity in different parts of the world.

TASS REPORTS ILICHEV-WU XUEQIAN TALKS IN BEIJING

LD271537 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing October 27 TASS -- Wu Xueqian, member of the State Council and foreign minister of the People's Republic of China, had a conversation here today with the Soviet Government's special representative to Soviet-Chinese political consultations, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev.

The conversation touched upon questions concerning Soviet-Chinese relations as well as some problems pertaining to the international situation.

The sides set forth the positions of their governments on the question under discussion. They pointed out the positive significance of contacts between the two states in various fields and expressed themselves for continuing political dialogue on international problems.

The USSR's ambassador in the PRC, Ilya Shcherbakov, and deputy foreign minister Qian Qichen of the PRC took part in the conversation.

MILITARY AID TO PRC DURING KOREAN WAR DISCUSSED

OW271351 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Listeners, 34 years ago, in October 1950 the Chinese People's Volunteers of the PRC marched into the DPRK during the Korean war launched by the U.S. imperialists. In this connection, Soviet Sinologist Tomilin writes:

A great change took place in the Far East following the end of World War II. In 1945 Vietnam won a victory in its socialist revolution. In 1948 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded in North Korea. In 1949 the Chinese people won a victory in their revolution. Thus, more than 500 million people were able to free themselves from the shackles of the colonialists and the oppression of the imperialists. The national liberation movement of the people in the Far East vigorously forged ahead.

Under these conditions, the United States, acting as an international gendarme, worked out a plan for exterminating socialism in Asian countries so as to make them its colonies. The United States chose the DPRK as its first target. The war of aggression against Korea, launched in the summer of 1950, began with an intrusion by troops of the pro-U.S. puppet South Korean authorities.

Almost immediately U.S. forces began to bomb cities and villages in People's Korea. The U.S. 7th Fleet began patrolling in the Taiwan Strait. Thus, the United States built a front extending from the northern part of Korea to the Indochinese peninsula in the Far East. The U.S.-launched war of aggression against Korea was marked by unparalleled cruelty. The armed interventionists destroyed cities, burned villages, and even used large quantities of chemical and bacteriological weapons. General Ridgeway, then commander of U.S. Forces in Korea, said, "We must wipe out as many Koreans as possible." The U.S. armed intervention in Korea was also an undeclared war against China. The United States occupied Taiwan. U.S. planes and those of the Chiang bandit gang flew piratical bombing missions against cities and villages in northeast and east China.

In October 1950, U.S. and South Korean forces pressed on towards the Sino-Korean and Soviet-Korean borders, thus directly threatening the security of China and the far eastern USSR. Therefore, the PRC Government, after consulting with the Soviet and Korean Governments, decided to allow the Chinese People's Volunteers to cross the Yalu River to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean People's Army.

Assisted by the Chinese People's Volunteers, equipped with Soviet weapons, the Korean People's Army dealt a telling blow to the armed interventionists in late November 1950 and, henceforth, began to launch an all-out offensive. During the war, the Chinese People's Volunteers demonstrated their bravery and operational skills in wiping out the enemy. With Soviet-made T-34 tanks they constantly forced the enemy to flee in disorder. Their brave and firm collective action illustrated Soviet tank warfare techniques. Their success was the outcome of Sino-Soviet cooperation, of learning from the experience of the Soviet Armed Forces, and of the hard work on the part of Soviet military advisers and technicians. Flown by Chinese and Soviet pilots, MIG-15 aircraft, the world's first jet fighters, smashed the enemy aircraft's control of the air and shot down scores of U.S. B-17 air fortresses.

By the end of October 1950, the armed interventionists had been driven to the other side of the 38th Parallel, the demarcation line separating North and South Korea. As the war went on, the Soviet Union continued to provide aid to the two fraternal countries of China and Korea. Because of their serious defeats and losses on the battlefields and because of their lack of the power to end the war, the United States and South Korea were forced to sign an armistice agreement at Panmunjom in the summer of 1953. This marked victory for the heroic struggle of the Korean people and was brought about by the joint actions of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China in opposing imperialism and striving for peace and security in the Far East.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS POULTRY PLANT IN UKRAINE

LD261015 Kiev in English to Europe 1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The Foreign Trade Ministry of the People's Republic of China took commercial interest in the new products of the Ukrainian agricultural-machine industry. Today, a group of specialists from China arrived at the plant in the Ukrainian city of Nezhin, Chernigov region, where the production of a new highly productive equipment for poultry complexes has got under way. The new equipment also attracted the attention of firms in Denmark, Spain, Sweden, and Finland.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH VISITS SOVIET UNION

PRAVDA on Arrival

PM260909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Visit to Moscow"]

[Text] J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow 25 October on a working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

At Vnukovo airport, J. Batmonh was warmly greeted at the aircraft steps by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guest was also welcomed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, V.K. Mesyats, and Yu.F. Solovyev, O.B. Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chief; M.N. Smirnovskiy, CPSU Central Committee deputy department chief; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; S.A. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to Mongolia; D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department; and other officials.

T. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

The state flags of Mongolia and the Soviet Union were flying at the airport.

D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian State Planning Commission; T. Balhaajab, chief of the MPRP Central Committee International Relations Section; and D. Yondon, Mongolian first deputy foreign minister, arrived with J. Batmonh.

En route to Moscow, Batmonh stopped over briefly in Novosibirsk.

MONTSAME on Chernenko Meeting

OW271109 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1515 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Passage indistinct] J. Batmonh reported the course of implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress; the organizational, ideological, and educational work conducted by the party after the 8th special MPRP Central Committee plenum; and the measures to more effectively utilize the established economic potential and the steady rise of agriculture. The importance of the USSR's comprehensive assistance in solving major socioeconomic tasks, on whose fulfillment the Mongolian people are working, was emphasized.

During the talks, the basic directions of the further development and deepening of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other areas, were discussed. The sides stated that the CPSU and the MPRP, true to the principles of socialist internationalism, will in the future firmly and consistently conduct a course of strengthening the inviolable fraternal alliance and friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples in every way possible.

During the discussion of international problems, the increasing danger of the policies of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, primarily the United States, was noted. The sides paid particular attention to the situation in Asia. They stressed the urgent need to implement practical measures for its improvement, which the realization of well-known proposals of the Soviet Union, the MPR, and other socialist states would promote.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality and complete unanimity on all questions discussed.

Also present at the talks were, from the Soviet side, O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU department; S. P. Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and USSR ambassador to the MPR; and V.V. Sharapov, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; from the Mongolian side, T. Balhaajab, member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of the MPRP International Relations Department; T. Gurbadam, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR ambassador to the USSR, and R. Bata, aide to the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee.

Tikhonov, Batmonh Talk

LD261521 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] A meeting between Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers was held in the Kremlin today.

Comrade Tikhonov and Batmonh exchanged information on the progress of the internal development of both countries, the implementation of measures outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th MPRP Congress, and the state plans for the socioeconomic development of the USSR and of the MPR. During an exchange of views, deep satisfaction was expressed over the further development of traditional fraternal friendship between the USSR and the MPR, and a high assessment was made of Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation, which is developing successfully based on principles of socialist internationalism and covers important spheres of economic activity.

The sides focused particular attention on the main directions of cooperation for 1986-90 and reviewed questions on the coordination of the two countries' national economic plans, which are called upon to ensure the further extension and deepening of all-around economic ties, improve their efficiency, and increase the MPR's economic potential.

The significance of cooperation in the fields of agriculture, sectors of the light, food and mining industries of the MPR, which will make it possible to ensure the development of Mongolia's economy and high rates and to extend the MPR's participation in the system of the international socialist division of labor, was also noted.

The importance of drafting a long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR for the period up to the year 2000, envisaging the efficient use of the already developed cooperation and drafting its long-term directions in the most important sectors of the national economy was underlined.

Confidence was expressed on both sides that fraternal Soviet-Mongolian cooperation will further assist the consolidation of the socialist community cohesion, the development of socialist economic integration, and the successful implementation of decisions made at the CEMA member-countries' economic conference.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and comradely mutual understanding.

Participating on the Soviet side were: Comrade Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials; and on the Mongolian side: Comrade Molomjamts, Comrade Sodnom, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Republic, and other comrades.

Batmonh Awards Chernenko, Others

LD261842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Speech by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers, at 26 October award presentation in Moscow -- read by announcer]

Text] Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, dear comrades: Today the honor has fallen to me to perform an agreeable and honored mission, to present the party and state leaders of the Soviet Union with high government orders of the Mongolian Republic.

Our country's highest award, the Order of Suhe-Bataar, is awarded to Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, an outstanding figure in the CPSU and the Soviet state and a staunch and tireless fighter for peace and communism.

This award, which bears the name of the founder of our party and the Mongolian People's State, Suhe-Bataar, has been conferred on you for your outstanding services in the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy, and social progress of the peoples; for strengthening the unity of socialist community countries, and the cohesion of the ranks of the international communist and workers' movement; and for your great personal contribution to the development and consolidation of the traditional fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the CPSU and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, between our countries and peoples.

The Communists and working people of Mongolia know well and value highly, esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich, your fruitful work over many years for the good of the fraternal Soviet people. Occupying high positions of leadership for many years, you have been devoting all your strength and thought, enormous experience of life and rich experience of party and state activity, to the cause of perfecting advanced socialism in the USSR, strengthening the economic and defense might of the land of the soviets, and raising the prosperity of Soviet people. In our country, as throughout the world, your tireless and strenuous efforts in the name of the noble goal of preserving and strengthening peace on earth and saving mankind and future generations from the conflagrations of thermo-nuclear war, are warmly welcomed and duly recognized.

All your remarkable and multifaceted activity as the most active and wisest statesman of our time serves as a model of unshakeable loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of internationalism, selfless service to the cause of socialism and communism, and peace and the security of the peoples.

High Mongolian Government awards are also being presented to your comrades-in-arms, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Comrades Gromyko and Grishin.

For his great contribution to the cause of defending peace and the development of international cooperation, for his enormous services to the strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between Soviet and Mongolian peoples, and on the occasion of his 75th birthday, Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Foreign Minister of the USSR, is awarded, by decree of the MPR Great People's Hural Presidium, the Order of Suhe-Bataar. For his great contribution to the cause of strengthening Soviet-Mongolian friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP, and between the capitals of the two countries, and on the occasion of his 70th birthday, Comrade Viktor Vasiliyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Obkom is awarded the Order of Suhe-Bataar.

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich! Dear comrades!

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and the government and people of Mongolia, and from myself personally, to congratulate you warmly and cordially on receiving the high government awards of the Mongolian People's Republic. With these awards presented today to you, an outstanding figure of the CPSU and Soviet state, and a close friend of the Mongolian people, we express the deep gratitude of our party and the Mongolian working people to the Party of Lenin, the CPSU, and the heroic Soviet people. We thank them for their constant internationalist help and support in the development of the Mongolian People's Republic along the path of socialism, in the defense and multiplying of its socialist gains, and in the building of a new life.

The friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples is strong and durable as never before.

Our party and the MPR Government will continue to do everything possible for the unswerving expansion and deepening of our fraternal mutual relations, and for close cooperation on all sectors of the struggle for peace and socialism.

From the bottom of my heart, dear Konstantin Ustinovich, I wish you and Comrades Gromyko and Grishin good health, many years of life, and new successes in your noble, fruitful work for the good of the further prosperity of the Soviet Union, for the triumph of the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism, for the defense and strengthening of peace, and for world security.

Gromyko Accepts Awards

LD261915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Speech by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in response to an awards presentation by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic in Moscow on 26 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade Batmonh, estemmed comrades, first permit me, on behalf of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, and on my own behalf, to express profound gratitude to the MPRP Central Committee, the Great People's Hural Presidium, and the MPR Government for the awards of honor. Thank you, Comrade Batmonh, for the kind, cordial words you have spoken here.

In today's solemn ceremony we see, above all, recognition of the services of the USSR's Leninist Communist Party and of the Soviet state, whose policies and practical actions have unfailingly served, and continue to serve, the great cause of peace and socialism. We regard these high awards as a symbol of the indestructible friendship that binds the Soviet Union and Mongolia with close internationalist bonds.

Soviet-Mongolian brotherhood has been tempered by time and tested at crucial historical turning points. The joint battles on the Mongolian steppes against White Guard bands at the dawn of the people's revolution in 1921, which was led to victory by Suhe-Bataar, that outstanding son of Mongolia, ardent patriot, and consistent internationalist, will live forever in memory.

In the unforgettable ways of the battle of Khalkin-Gol, Soviet and Mongolian servicemen meted out a fitting rebuff to the attempts by Japanese militarists to encroach upon Mongolian soil.

We also remember how in 1945, Mongolian and Soviet fighters, after struggling shoulder to shoulder, routed the imperialist Kwantung Army. The bright pages of the annals of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation remind us of the joint labor achievements of our peoples on the difficult but glorious road of building a new life.

Today we may say, with every reason and with deep satisfaction, that the CPSU and the MPRP, and the peoples of our countries cherish and tirelessly develop and enrich the glorious traditions of Soviet-Mongolian friendship. It is now stronger than ever.

The entire atmosphere of your visit, Comrade Batmonh, to the Soviet Union, and your conversation with Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko show yet again that Soviet-Mongolian relations are a splendid example of complete mutual understanding, active interest in the successes of each other, and of effective solidarity in all fundamental questions.

Our all-around cooperation is developing confidently and dynamically. It will continue to deepen, for the benefit of our countries' peoples, in the interests of strengthening the political and economic positions of the entire socialist community, and peace and security in Asia and the Far East.

For our part, I can assure you that we shall spare no effort, no energy, in our work dedicated to these noble aims.

Once again, many thanks from us, the recipients.

TV Shows Award Ceremony

LD262204 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 26 October carries a 14-minute video report of the ceremony in which MPRP Central Committee GEneral Secretary Jambyn Batmonh presented awards to Chernenko, Grishin, and Gromyko. The video of the ceremony begins with a medium shot of Batmonh standing in a hall in front of a table and microphones reading his speech in Russian from notes. Standing just behind Batmonh are, from left to right, Romanov, Grishin, Gromyko, Chernenko and Tikhonov. Further shots show other Soviet leaders standing in line to the left of the screen, eight unidentified Mongolian officials to the right of the screen, and a group of some 25 unidentified, presumably Soviet, officials standing on a staircase behind the leaders in line.

Following this, a pan shot of the Soviet leaders shows, from left to right: Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Kapitonov, Chebrikov, Demichev, Ponomarev, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Romanov, Grishin, Gromyko, Chernenko, and Tikhonov.

After reading his speech, Batmonh is applauded by all, including Chernenko, and is then shown pinning the awards to the lapels of Chernenko, Gromyko, and Grishin in turn

After further applause, Gromyko is shown reading his speech, after which he is applauded by all, except Chernenko.

Chernenko is shown throughout only in medium or long shot but is standing unaided and at attention, occasionally shifting on his feet and occasionally looking to one side and upward.

Leaders Host Dinner for Batmonh

LD261729 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Today, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government gave a dinner in the Great Palace of the Kremlin in honor of Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia. With Jambyn Batmonh were the Mongolian party and state officials accompanying him on his visit.

The dinner was attended on the Soviet side by Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials. Comrades Chernenko and Batmonh exchanged speeches, which were listened to with attention and greeted with applause. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Chernenko Dinner Speech

LD261652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech today at the dinner given in honor of Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]. He said:

"Esteemed Comrade Batmonh!

Esteemed comrades, friends! Allow me on behalf of the Soviet leadership to cordially greet Comrade Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and all the Mongolian comrades present here.

We are hosting you, dear comrades, as old and time-tested friends. For more than 6 decades, the peoples of our countries have jointly fought for a better future, for socialism. The foundation of our friendship is reliable and strong. It was laid by Vladimir Lenin and Suhe-Bataar.

The joint heroic feats performed by the sons and daughters of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples in fighting at Khalkin-Gol, in the struggle against Japanese militarism during the Second World War have become unfading symbols of fraternity. The Soviet and Mongolian peoples preserve and strengthen this friendship.

It is gratifying to see that cooperation between our countries permanently broadens and deepens. An evidence of this are the talks that have just been held.

The Mongolian people are on the eve of the great and glorious jubilee. Sixty years ago, the MPRP, drawing inspiration from the example of the Great October Revolution and relying on the fraternal alliance with Soviet Russia's proletariat for support, embarked on the noncapitalist path for the country's development. You were the first in mankind's history to pave that way and you have successfully coped with your difficult mission.

Today, Mongolia is an advanced state of Asia with a dynamically developing economy and culture, a full-fledged member of the socialist family. Its example is particularly valuable for many developing countries that have embarked on the path of progress and independence.

The way to socialism, especially in a country that was economically backward in the past, cannot be easy and smooth. Problems arise for which there are no cut-and-dried solutions. This was stated by Comrade Batmonh frankly and with party principledness at the extraordinary plenary meeting of the MPRP Central Committee.

We are gratified that the working people of fraternal Mongolia persistently strive to increase the effectiveness of work, ensure a steady upswing in agriculture and the development of industry, and to raise the material and cultural standards of life.

We wish you, Comrade Batmonh, a man with a rich experience of party and state work, to whom the Communists, and the working people of the Republic entrusted the highest posts in the party and the state, great successes in the work for socialist Monglia's further progress.

In their creative effort, the Mongolian friends can, as before, rest on the support of the fraternal countries. This was again stressed at the economic conference of the CEMA member-countries at summit level. The socialist economic integration opens broad vistas of progress to Mongolia. As far as our party, and the Soviet people are concerned, we will further give every possible fraternal assistance to our Mongolian friends.

Comrades! I think that I make no mistake in saying that the most cherished wish of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples, in common with that of the peoples of all the socialist community countries, is to devote ourselves completely to peaceful creative labor. However, this is hampered by the dangerous policy of the most reactionary circles of imperialism and the arms race being built up by them. We have no right to slacken vigilance, to fail to ignore [prokhodit mimo] the real threat to the security of our countries. [sentence as heard]

In placing stake on the policy of force, the United States declares ever new parts of the world, including the Far East, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific and Indian Oceans, to be zones of its "vital interests". A buildup of the U.S. military-strategic means in the area close to the USSR's Far Eastern borders is continuing. Military cooperation between the United States, Japan and South Korea is broadening, with sights being set on creating some kind of NATO eastern branch. A course is being pursued towards reviving Japanese militarism. A tense situation remains also in other areas of Asia.

Is it possible to eliminate the seats of conflicts in the Asian Continent, prevent the dangerous developments in the world arena, and reverse them to the path of peace and detente? The Soviet Union and the socialist states answer this question in the affirmative.

The socialist states are known to have put forward a number of major initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and security of peoples, including in Asia. The Soviet proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East, Pacific, and Indian Ocean remain in force. In this respect, the proposal put forward by the Mongolian People's Republic on drawing up a convention on mutual nonaggression, nonuse of force in relations between the countries of Asia and the Pacific is of great significance.

We highly value the contribution of the MPR to the struggle for peace and security, its practical steps for building up confidence, good-neighborliness and mutual cooperation in the Asian Continent. The Soviet Union supports the constructive program of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea directed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, and initiating a dialogue between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN member-states. The Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has put forward realistic proposals aimed at ensuring security and a peaceful settlement in the Korean peninsula on condition of withdrawal of the United States troops.

A normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China would contribute to improving the situation in the Asian Continent. This is particularly important now that the imperialists are pooling their efforts in the fight against socialism, that the situation in the world has become tense, and the danger of war is growing. Under such conditions, the socialist countries must hold clear-cut class positions in international affairs.

As far as the Soviet Union's policy is concerned, we are consistently implementing the principled line of the 26th CPSU Congress, invariably striving for an improvement of relations with the PRC, and are taking the necessary steps in that direction. We always keep the door open to constructive talks with China.

Dear Mongolian friends! On the eve of your glorious holiday we wish you, all the working people of fraternal Mongolia fresh achievements in building socialism.

I propose a toast: To the further flourishing of the indestructible Soviet-Mongolian friendship!

To fresh successes and to the happiness and well-being of our friend and ally, the Mongolian people! To the health of Comrade Batmonh and all the Mongolian comrades present here!

Batmonh Dinner Speech

PM291241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct First Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech delivered by J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, at 26 October Kremlin dinner in his honor, under general heading: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Chernenko, dear Soviet friends, comrades,

I offer the most sincere thanks for the warm, cordial reception given to us and for the welcome and hospitality.

I want to warmly thank you, esteemed Konstantin Ustinovich, for your kind words about our country and the Mongolian people. They sincerely gratify and inspire us. Thank you very much.

My visit to the Soviet Union and meetings and talks with party and state leaders have been taking place in an atmosphere that is very characteristic of Mongolian-Soviet relations, that is, a spirit of fraternity, friendship, complete mutual understanding, and the most profound trust, as well as the unity of goals and interests and the mutual desire to strengthen and deepen our close, all-around cooperation.

It is in this spirit that we viewed the state and prospects of Mongolian-Soviet relations across a broad spectrum, in the field of politics, ideology, economy, culture, defense, and participation in international affairs.

I would like to note with profound satisfaction that the relations of friendship and close fraternal cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and the USSR are developing successfully and growing steadily. They encompass virtually all spheres of social life and are convincingly demonstrating their tremendous constructive power.

We rightly call the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples a Leninist friendship. We Mongolians were lucky that it was V.I. Lenin, the brilliant leader of the world proletariat, who stood at the source of the class-based alliance between the MPRP and the CPSU, and with his direct participation, the foundations of the indestructible friendship and fraternity of our two peoples were laid. The alliance and cooperation between our countries have become profound and indestructible. They have become the norm of life for the Mongolian people, the dictate of their hearts, and the expression of their sincere aspirations.

The Mongolian people are sincerely proud of their friendship with the great Soviet people and treasure it boundlessly. They consider it their paramount international duty to cherish Mongolian-Soviet friendship and to augment its glorious traditions.

In exactly 1 month, we will celebrate glorious jubilees in the history of our party and people, the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress, which defined the general course toward the country's noncapitalist path of development, and the 60th anniversary of the MPR's proclamation.

Thanks to the Mongolian people's selfless creative labor and the correct policy of the MPRP and the internationalist aid and support of the land of the soviets, socialism has become a reality on ancient Mongolian soil.

I am sincerely pleased to take this opportunity to convey once more to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and all Soviet people profound, heartfelt thanks from the Mongolian working people for their unvarying aid and support in our country's socialist building.

I want to express our satisfaction at the fact that today's meetings and talks in the Kremlin have reaffirmed our common resolve to continue to strengthen and develop by every means the ties of friendship and fraternity between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples and the close alliance of our Marxist-Leninist vanguards, the MPRP and the CPSU.

I express the certainty that the results of our talks and negotiations with the Soviet leaders will undoubtedly lend new impetus to the further intensification and enhanced effectiveness of the fraternal cooperation between the MPR and the Soviet Union and will exert fruitful influence on the entire complex of Mongolian-Soviet relations.

Dear Konstantin Ustinovich, dear Comrades and Friends,

The peoples of Mongolia, the Soviet Union, and the other socialist countries are living, creating, and struggling under conditions in which the world situation remains very complex and acute.

The reasons for this are well known to everyone. There is no need to prove that the aggressive, adventurist policy of the United States and its allies has dangerously exacerbated the world situation and intensified the threat of war looming over mankind.

The present Washington administration has set itself the aim of halting man's progressive development, of "rolling back" and abolishing socialism as a social system and dictating its will to the world's peoples. To this end, the United States is coiling dangerous new spirals of the arms race, including the militarization of space, and is seeking to change in its favor the existing military-strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States.

However, these imperialist plans are not destined to be realized. No one can halt the course of world history. The Soviet Union's economic and defense might, the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, and the struggle of millions of people on all continents for peace are a firm barrier blocking the warmongers' adventurist intrigues.

We are firmly convinced that the military-strategic equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the United States and between world socialism and imperialism should not and will not be changed in favor of the dark forces of imperialism and reaction.

Under the present complex international conditions there is no task more important than persistent struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and avert the threat of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are countering the militarist policy of the United States and its allies with their Leninist policy of peace pervaded by the sincere desire to safeguard the peoples' foremost right -- the right to peace, a peaceful life beneath the sun of freedom, and happiness.

This noble desire dictated the Soviet Union's historic decision to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. The peace initiatives and proposals of the USSR and the other fraternal countries are subordinated to these goals. They are pointing to the only correct path toward fundamentally normalizing the international situation, curbing the arms race, and preventing and eliminating the threat of war.

The MPRP and the MPR Government wholly and fully support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and proposals, which express the aspirations of the world's peoples.

The MPR is fully determined to continue to make such contribution as lies within its power to the socialist countries' common struggle for peace and world security and to actively promote the implementation of the goals and tasks of our joint program of struggle for peace.

At today's meetings in the Kremlin, for understandable reasons, we paid particular attention to Asian problems.

The situation in Asia and the world as a whole is seriously complicated and poisoned by the intrigues of the United States and its allies aimed at creating on the continent a new nuclear missile bridgehead against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The forces of militarism are being resurrected, the arms race is being stepped up, and tension is growing in various regions and parts of the continent at Washington's direct instigation.

Asia was the first continent to know the horrors of a nuclear explsoion.

The present complex situation requires that every Asian state display a responsible approach to the destiny of peace and tirelessly seek ways of strengthening all-Asian security.

The thorough exchange of views that took place between us today has shown again that the Soviet Union and the MPR are united in their desire to do everything necessary to preserve and strengthen peace, and safeguard stability and security in Asia and the Far East. Our countries actively advocate the development of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with all countries on the continent, the consolidation of trust between them, and the solution of disputed problems by peaceful means.

Increasing importance attaches to the Soviet proposal to draft confidence-building measures in the Far East. Concern for peace and stability also pervades the proposals of the socialist countries of Indochina.

The MPR's initiative concerning the creation of an instrument to exclude aggression and the use of force in relations between the Asian and Pacific states runs parallel to the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the fraternal Asian countries.

The normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on one hand, and the PRC on the other would undoubtedly exert a positive influence on the situation in Asia. We welcome the latest round of talks on the question of the normalization of relations between the USSR and the PRC. As for the Chinese demands affecting the interests of third countries, including the MPR, our government has frequently set forth its principled stance on this question. It is the question of the withdrawal from the MPR of the Soviet military units temporarily on MPR territory at the request of our government. This question is not and should not be a subject for discussion in Soviet-Chinese talks. Equally, it cannot constitute any kind of obstacle in the way of the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Dear Comrades!

The Communists and working people of socialist Mongolia are sincerely pleased by and warmly welcome the Soviet people's impressive successes in communist building. Your achievements in strengthening the country's economic and defense might, developing science and technology, and improving the people's well-being augment the magnetic force and prestige of world socialism and serve as a decisive factor in safeguarding peace and the peoples' security.

We wholeheartedly wish the heroic Soviet people great new successes in communist building, in the struggle for peace, democracy, and the peoples' social progress, and in the struggle to avert the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

Allow me to propose a toast:

To the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee;
To the further prosperity of the USSR;
To the Soviet people -- the builders of communism;
To the indestructible fraternal friendship close cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples;
To your health, dear Konstantin Ustinovich;
To your health, dear Nikolay Aleksandrovich;
To the health and prosperity of all Soviet comrades here;
To peace throughout the world!

PRAVDA Reviews Visit

PM291057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "On J. Batmonh's Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers, was in the Soviet Union on a working visit 25-27 October 1984 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

Talks were held in the Kremlin between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, in which the following took part:

On the Soviet side: G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z.N. Nuriyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.A. Voronin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chief; and S.P. Pavlov, USSR ambassador to the MPR;

On the Mongolian side: D. Molomjamts, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission; T. Balhaajab, member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of the MPRP Central Committee International Relations Department; D. Yondon, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR first deputy foreign minister; and T. Gurbadam, member of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR ambassador to the USSR.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, K.U.Chernenko, N.A. Tikhonov, and J. Batmonh exchanged information on the course of the two countries' internal development and the fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the party congresses and plenums. There was also a discussion of questions of bilateral cooperation and key problems of the international situation.

The sides noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Mongolian relations, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have an all-around comprehensive nature and are becoming increasingly dynamic and profound every year. The 15 January 1966 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, between the USSR and the MPR serves as a firm foundation for the development of these relations and is an important factor in safeguarding peace and security in Asia and the Far East.

Thanks to the close collaboration between the CPSU and the MPRP, the dimensions of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields are growing, its content is being enriched, and its forms are being improved. As those taking part in the meeting emphasized, the task is to enhance still further the effectiveness of bilateral ties and contacts and the exchange of experience in the sphere of party-organizational, ideological, and educational work, economic building, and cadre training. An important role on this plane is assigned to direct ties between the autonomous republics, oblasts, aimaks, and cities of the USSR and the MPR and ministries and departments, labor collectives, and scientific and cultural institutions.

Those taking part in the meeting gave a high assessment of progress and results of the development of Soviet-Mongolian economic cooperation, which encompasses virtually all spheres of economic activity. The successful implementation of the Soviet-Mongolian agreement on economic and technical cooperation for 1981-1985 promotes the acceleration of the economic development rates and the further improvement of the MPR working people's welfare. The construction and very rapid assimilation of the Erdenet Joint Soviet-Mongolian Mining and Enrichment Enterprise, the commissioning of substantial capacities at the fuel and energy complex in the MPR's central industrial region, the creation of virgin land state farms and feed farms, and the construction of residential complexes and other socioconsumer and cultural establishments serve as graphic, convincing examples of fruitful USSR-MPR economic cooperation.

J. Batmonh noted the large part played by the Soviet Union's all-around aid in building socialism in People's Mongolia. For his part, K.U. Chernenko assured him that the MPR can continue to count firmly on the Soviet Union's internationalist support in implementing the plans for its socioeconomic development.

The sides deemed it expedient to elaborate a long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the MRP for the period through the year 2000.

The sides stated that they would make every effort to implement the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference which defined the main avenues of the socialist community states' collaboration and the development of socialist economic integration for the long term.

During the exchange of opinions on international questions, the sides denounced the aggressive policy of the ruling U.S. Administration and NATO circles in seeking to further fuel international tension, to intensify the arms race, and to move it into space, and attempting to disrupt the existing military-strategic equilibrium and to dictate their terms to other countries and peoples.

The two countries' leaders noted the importance of implementing the socialist community states' peace-loving initiatives aimed at the relaxation of tension, the safeguarding of security, and the development of international cooperation. In this connection they stressed the importance of the Soviet proposals put forward at the 39th UN General Assembly session "On the impermissibility of a Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States Aimed at Undermining the Sociopolitical System in Other Sovereign States" and the proposals "On the Peoples' Right to Peace" put forward by the MPR.

Great attention was paid at the talks to the situation in Asia and the Pacific. Note was taken of the danger of the buildup of U.S. military preparations in this region, of the stepping up of militarist trends in Japan, and of attempts to create a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military-political alliance.

It was emphasized that in the present complex situation in the world, including in Asia, the proposals by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, in particular on the implementation of confidence-building measures in the Far East and the demilitarization of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, fully retain their topicality. The proposal put forward by the MPR for concluding a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations among Asian and Pacific states is of great importance on this plane.

K.U. Chernenko and J. Batmonh stated that the Soviet Union and the MPR advocate the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis, on condition that U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

They support the DPRK's initiatives leading to the consolidation of peace on Korean soil and the transformation of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

They expressed the conviction that the peace proposals from Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and on normalizing their relations with the ASEAN countries are having a beneficial influence on the region's political atmosphere.

The sides expressed their unanimous support for the DRA Government's constructive proposals providing for the full and unconditonal cessation and guaranteed nonresumption of armed or any other outside intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs, which paves the way to the normalization of relations between that country and its neighbors.

During the exchange of opinions on the Near East situation, the profound conviction was voiced that the vital interests of the region's peoples and the interests of international security as a whole dictate the need for the speediest attainment of an all-embracing, just, lasting settlement of the Near East conflict, which was the aim of the recent Soviet proposals.

The sides gave a high assessment to India's efforts in the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension, for disarmament and equal cooperation between states, and its constructive, active role in the Nonaligned Movement.

The Soviet Union and the MPR stand for the normalization of relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of equality and good-neighborliness, without detriment to the interests of third countries, which would promote the normalization of the situation in Asia.

The urgent need was stressed to eliminate the seat of international tension in Central America. Here special emphasis was placed on the intolerability of any outside interference in the internal affairs of that region's countries and on the unconditional observance of the inalienable right of those countries' people to independently determine their paths of national development. The sides declared their support for the struggle of the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, hegemony, neocolonialism, racism, and Zionism and for the consolidation of their political and economic independence.

They stressed with particular force that it is now becoming more urgently necessary than ever to strengthen by every means the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and to ensure that the fraternal countries further coordinate their foreign policy aimed at averting the threat of nuclear war, implementing disarmament measures on the basis of equality and identical security, restoring and strengthening trust between states, and fundamentally normalzing the international situation.

The sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks which, in their unanimous opinion, will give new impetus to the further development of the traditional friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the CPSU and the MPRP and between the USSR and the MPR in the interests of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

Comrade J. Batmonh invited Comrade K.U. Chernenko to pay an official visit to the MPR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Batmonh Praises USSR Ties

PM261241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Creative Strength of Mongolian-Soviet Friendship"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Oct -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, who has made a tour of the country, has visited the city of Baga Nuur (Central Mongolia), where one of Mongolia's large fuel and energy complexes is operating. After visiting a number of industrial projects and cultural and consumer establishments, he addressed a rally of working people's representatives, which was attended by Soviet specialists.

Baga Nuur, J. Batmonh declared, embodies socialist Mongolia's present-day aspect and demonstrates the dynamics of our development. A major center of the fuel and energy industry has grown up here. We see here a concrete example of the way in which the party's plan task is successfully being implemented and the country's industrialization is taking place. The Baga Nuur complex ensures the development of the fuel and energy sector, which is forging ahead.

The Baga Nuur complex was erected by the hands of glorious Soviet construction workers. It was erected very quickly, in just a few years. This attests once again to how great is the creative strength of fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which represents socialist internationalism in action. It is particularly pleasant to point this out during the month of Mongolian-Soviet friendship, which is traditionally held in our country.

The MPRP Central Committee and the Mongolian Government cordially thank all the Soviet and Mongolian construction workers and all the Soviet specialists working in our country.

I am also pleased to warmly greet the Baga Nuur miners. This young labor collective is growing into a major detachment of our working class and making a valuable contribution to our motherland's socialist building.

We always point out with gratitude that our successes and achievements are inextricably linked with the fraternal friendship and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and with its internationalist assistance and support. Our country's fuel and energy base, including Baga Nuur, a large modern opencut coal mine, is a graphic expression of this. It has been constructed integrally with all cultural and consumer projects. There is everything here to ensure normal production activity and the workers' highly productive labor.

The efforts to study and introduce Soviet experience and to organize studies with Soviet comrades have also had a beneficial effect. It is necessary to have high qualifications in order to use modern, highly productive equipment most efficiently. As the Soviet Union's experience shows, the team form of organizing and remunerating labor is most effective in enhancing final labor results.

Support for progressive experience and its dissemination demand special attention. To take your collective, for example, it has to be said that you have very favorable potential for this. You work side by side with Soviet construction workers and specialists and can learn directly from Soviet people and assimilate their experience. We appreciate the close business ties between related Mongolian and Soviet organizations in Baga Nuur and by their cooperation based on specific plans. And there have been results. An international mentorship movement has been developed, and joint rallies of mentors and apprentices are held. International teams and shifts and "Mongolian-Soviet Friendship" crews work in enterprises and construction organizations. They include hundreds of young Mongolian workers. They work with their Soviet friends.

Many Soviet and Mongolian mentors pass on their rich experience of work and life to young people. It is necessary to tirelessly assimilate this experience and to tirelessly learn from Soviet comrades. This has a very favorable influence on the realization of plan targets, helps to assert the socialist way of life, and helps to mold and develop the young collective. These initiatives must be consolidated.

As the 18th MPRP Congress pointed out, the education of the young generation is a nationwide matter. Young people make up the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants of Baga Nuur. Consequently, it must be a matter of special concern to all the region's party, state, and public organizations to educate children and young people in the spirit of collectivism and internationalism and to improve work on communist education and, above all, on labor and moral education. At the same time it is necessary to constantly enrich one's economic knowledge, make a detailed study of the party's socioeconomic policy, know specific decisions of the party's Central Committee and the government on realizing this policy, endeavor to be fully familiar with international events and understand them.

J. Batmonh went on to dwell on a number of questions of the international situation, which, he pointed out, remains extremely acute today. The reason for this lies in the reckless policy of the present U.S. Administration and its NATO allies, which do not wish to reconcile themselves to the new correlation of forces in the world. They stubbornly seek to upset the military-strategic parity, which has really taken shape, and to secure for themselves, by any means and methods, dominant positions in the world.

Under these conditions, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are persistently pursuing a peace-loving Leninist foreign policy. The Soviet Union, which has advanced a wide range of constructive initiatives, is invariably at the vanguard of the forces of peace. The Soviet proposals on averting the threat of thermonuclear war and curbing the arms race open the only way to fundamentally improve the international climate.

Mongolia wholly and fully supports the Soviet Union's broad package of initiatives and proposals. The struggle to remove the threat of war is the most burning problem troubling all of mankind today. It is the duty of every honest person on our planet to make his contribution to this struggle. We are convinced that our workers, agricultural working people, and intelligentsia well understand that successes in socialist building are our weightiest contribution to the struggle for peace.

In conclusion, J. Batmonh wished the working people of Baga Nuur successes in implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee and expressed confidence that the international collective of construction workers and operators of the Baga Nuur opencut coal mine will work still harder during Mongolian-Soviet friendship month in order to worthily greet the common festival -- the 67th anniversary of the great October and the 60th anniversary of the 3d MPRP Congress and the proclamation of the Mongolian People's Republic -- and successfully complete the 4th year of the 5-year plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Official Report on Talks

LD271623 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS -- Soviet-Mongolian relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are all-round and comprehensive in nature and become more dynamic and closer with every passing year.

This was said in an official report published here after talks between Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The sides strongly condemned the aggressive policy of the ruling quarters of the U.S. Administration and NATO, which seek to heighten international tension even further, whip up the arms race and spread it to outer space, upset the existing strategic military equilibrium and dictate their terms to other countries and nations.

The leaders of the two countries pointed out the importance of implementing the peaceful initiatives of the socialist countries, which aim to defuse tension, ensure security and promote international cooperation.

Note was taken at the talks of the dangerous nature of escalated American military preparations in Asia and the Pacific, growing militarist trends in Japan and increased attempts to form a military-political alliance of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

It was stressed that in the current situation the proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in particular those for adopting confidence-building measures in the Far East and demilitarizing the Pacific and Indian Oceans, remain as topical as ever. The proposal, made by the Mongolian People's Republic, for concluding a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force between the Asian and Pacific states is of major importance in this respect.

Konstantin Chernenko and Jambyn Batmonh declared that the Soviet Union and Mongolia stand for a peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis, on condition that American troops will be withdrawn from South Korea. They support the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for enhancing peace on Korean soil and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

They expressed the conviction that the peace proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace and stability and normalising relations with ASEAN countries favorably influenced the political atmosphere in the region.

The sides expressed unanimous support for the constructive proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan providing for a complete and unconditional cessation and guaranteed nonrenewal of armed or any other interference from outside in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, which opened up a road toward normalising relations between that country and its neighbours.

The sides came out in favor of an early comprehenisve, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict and highly praised India's efforts in the struggle for peace and detente, for disarmament and equitable cooperation of states, its constructive and active role in the Nonaligned Movement.

The Soviet Union and the M.P.R., the report, says, stand for normalising relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of equality and goodneighborliness, without detriment to the interests of third countries.

They regard as inadmissible any external interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries and came out in favor of strict observance of the inalienable right of the peoples of those countries to determine themselves the ways of national development.

Batmonh Departs

LD271028 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct (TASS) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, left the Soviet Union today.

At the airport he was seen off by Grigoriy Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and Ivan Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee-Secretary, and by other officials.

Jambyn Batmonh had been in Moscow on a working visit since Thursday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

CONTINUED REPORTS ON KUNAYEV VISIT TO JAPAN

Kunayev Meets With Abe

LD262006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1742 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Oct (TASS) -- The visit to Japan by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation -- led by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee -- is continuing.

A morning meeting took place between D. Kunayev and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. During the conversation, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Japanese relations and certain international problems were touched upon. Particular note was made of the sides' interest in the development of Soviet-Japanese dialogue with the aim of deepening mutual understanding and of practically contributing to the cause of creating favorable prospects for the future of bilateral relations and the improvement of the general international situation.

S. Abe organized a luncheon in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Speaking at the luncheon, D. Kunayev expressed his thanks for the attention that had been accorded to the visit by the Soviet parliamentary delegation. Contacts between us, he said, can make an important contribution to the cause of improving Soviet-Japanese relations. The state of our affairs cannot satisfy the need for the type of exchange that should exist between neighboring countries. This concerns all spheres of relations, be they political, trade and economic, scientific, cultural, or any other. The Soviet Union advocates, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation stated, that Soviet-Japanese relations should be moved away from their present state and should be given a positive impetus.

One would expect that the Japanese side must be interested in this as well. In this matter, it is necessary first of all, to have a realistic approach and good will. If these are displayed, the results will not take long to show.

D. Kuyanev expressed satisfaction with the fact that parliamentary exchanges have been resumed. We hope, he said in conclusion, that this exchange will be become regular, as it used to be.

Delegation Meets With Nakasone

LD262356 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The visit to Japan by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Kunayev -- member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee -- is continuing.

Today, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation met Prime Minister Nakasone. In the course of the conversation, a frank exchange of views took place about the state and prospects for developing Soviet-Japanese relations and also on certain international problems.

Comrade Kunayev confirmed the unchanging nature of the course of the Soviet state toward establishing relations of good-neighborliness, trust, and mutually advantageous cooperation. Nakasone noted the differences between Japan and the Soviet Union in the evaluation of the present international situation and of the cause of its exacerbation. In these conditions, he stated, it is especially important to broaden political dialogue between Japan and the Soviet Union. Touching on Japan's foreign policy, the prime minister said that the Japanese Government intends to adhere in the future to the peace clauses of the Constitution and to the three nuclear-free principles.

A meeting also took place today between Comrade Kunayev and Foreign Minister Abe. During the conversation, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, questions of Soviet-Japanese relations and some topical international problems were touched upon.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation also met with members of the Dietmen's League for Japan-USSR Friendship. In his speech, Sakurauchi, the league's chairman, welcomed the visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and noted the importance of the exchanges on a parliamentary level for improving the atmosphere of Soviet-Japanese relations and for their ascending development.

In his reply, Comrade Kunayev noted the importance of resuming the Soviet-Japanese exchange on a parliamentary level. He stated that, addressing Japan, the Soviet Union proposed that views should be exchanged regarding the conclusion of an agreement in which the USSR would record the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against Japan and the Japanese side the obligation to observe its nuclear-free status and its three nuclear-free principles. The Soviet Union's line vis-a-vis Japan, Comrade Kunayev said, is consistent and principled. We are champions of good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation between both countries.

USSR Decision on Japanese Fishermen

LD271214 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR passed a decree "on the amnesty for the Japanese fishermen convicted for the violation of the state frontier of the USSR and illegal fishing in the Soviet territorial waters, and under investigation on charges of perpetrating the same crimes." The decree says that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, guided by the interests of developing further and improving Soviet-Japanese relations, has resolved to release from custody all the Japanese fishermen convicted in the Soviet Union for the violation of the state frontier of the USSR and illegal fishing in the Soviet territorial waters as well as all Japanese fishermen under investigation on charges of perpetrating the same crimes.

Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, now in Tokyo as head of a delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, informed the Japanese side during his meetings Friday with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan Shintaro Abe, and later with Prime Minister of Japan Yasuhiro Nakasone about the decision taken by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Delegation Visits Kyoto

LD271300 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Kyoto (Japan) October 27 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. led by Dinmukhamed Kunayev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, arrived in the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto. Member of the delegation made a sight-seeing tour of the city. Prefectural authorities of Kyoto gave a reception in honor of the visiting Soviet parliamentary delegation. Greeting Soviet guests, Yukio Hayashida, governor of Kyoto Prefecture, stressed the importance of parliamentary exchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan for developing relations between the two countries.

Comparison of Kunayev Interview

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 27 October in its Morning Edition publishes on page 4 a TASS report entitled "Arranging Good-Neighborliness." It has been compared to the TASS English report published in the 26 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on pages C 1-2, revealing the following variations:

IZVESTIYA begins. ...D.A. Kunayev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, and head of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation paying an official visit to Japan at the Japanese parliament's invitation, has answered the newspaper ASAHI's questions.

The arrangement of really good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan, he said, accords with the vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples. K.U. Chernenko had good reason to mention this in his address to Japanese readers in connection with the publication of a book of his speeches and articles in Japan. As is known, Soviet-Japanese relations are not in their best period at the moment. Political contacts between (picking up page C 2, line three, replacing opening passage)

Last paragraph, lines nine and ten: ...reply measures and, in contrast to U.S. actions, are... (subbing 'in contrast to' for 'as different from')

Kunayev Interview With ASAHI

OW270555 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Answers by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, to questions raised by ASAHI SHIMBUN -- date, place not given]

[Excerpt] ASAHI: As a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, would you tell us about the Supreme Soviet and its activities?

Kunayev: The USSR Supreme Soviet is the highest organ of power of the Soviet Union and is elected by adult citizens. It is at the top of the system of people's soviets, which embraces the 15 supreme soviets of the union republics of the USSR, the 20 supreme soviets of the autonomous republics, and over 52,000 local soviets and assemblies.

The USSR Supreme Soviet consists of two chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The two chambers are equal in authority and number of deputies. The USSR member republics, autonomous republics, autonomous states, and autonomous districts send their deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities in accordance with the principle of equality.

The highest organ of state power in our country usually holds plenary sessions twice a year and holds extraordinary sessions in some cases. The USSR Supreme Soviet legislates laws for the whole country, discusses various problems relating to the country's economic and social development, approves national economic plans and state budgets, decides on the compositions of the government and other highest state organs, and adopts decisions on foreign policy matters.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet works on a regular basis in the intervals between plenary sessions. Its chairman is Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The Presidium consists of 39 members and has 19 elected chairmen, 1 from each member republic.

The presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sets a date for elections, gives guidance on all Soviet activities, coordinates the activities of standing committees, interprets the Soviet Union's laws, supervises the implementation of the Soviet Constitution, and ensures that there will be no discrepancy between the constitutions and laws of the member republics and those of the Soviet Union.

The Presidium deliberates on various national affairs of the Soviet Union, makes decisions necessary for the implementation of existing laws, and appoints or replaces members of the Council of Ministers. All these decisions are subject to approval by the next plenary sessions of the Supreme Soviet.

ASAHI: The Kazakh SSR will celebrate the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution on 7 November this year. What kind of political and economic role does this republic play in the Soviet Union?

Kunayev: Speaking of the Kazakh SSR, It must first be noted that it is one of the 15 equal, sovereign republics that joined the USSR, the world's first socialist state, of its own free will. I must point out that our republic was one of tsarist Russia's most backward frontiers before the October Revolution and even had to import nails. In those days, there were only outmoded handicraft enterprises in Kazakhstan. As for its agriculture, grazing was Kazakhstan's mainstay, and the farmers tilled their land using shabby, primitive tools. Not more than 2 percent of the entire population could read and write.

After Soviet power was installed, the Kazakh SSR became a republic with a powerful, diverse industry; a highly developed, mechanized agriculture; modern science; and a rich culture. Industrial output has increased more than 900 times. The Kazakh SSR's representative industrial branches today are such trunk industries as steel, nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, chemical, coal, petroleum, and gas industries. The world's first fast neutron reactor was built there, and spaceships have been launched from the Baykonur space base. Various products made in this republic are being exported to more than 80 countries in the world, including Japan.

The general educational standard of the people has improved immeasurably. The Kazakh SSR surpasses the advanced capitalist countries by far in terms of number of engineers, teachers, and physicians per capita. The Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, numerous science research centers, and universities in this republic, with over 36,000 researchers at work are examples. The sons and daughters of old nomads are challenging the micro world and space mysteries and are creating precious spiritual treasures.

These achievements have been made possible by the support of all nationalities of the Soviet Union, particularly the brotherly support of the great Russian nationals. This support is vividly exemplified in the reclamation of virgin and fallow land. In the Kazakh SSR alone, 25 million hectares of land have been reclaimed. As a result, the republic has become a huge rice bowl for the Soviet Union and its animal husbandry base. Therefore, the Kazakh SSR today is synonymous with great political, economic, and cultural reforms. Together with the rest of the Soviet people, the people of the Kazakh SSR are preparing to greet the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution. This is because equal rights, prosperity, and happiness have been brought to the great land of Kazhakstan thanks to the Great October Revolution and the sagacious Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU.

Japanese Reportage

For Tokyo KYODO reportage of the Kunayev-led parliamentary delegation's visit to Japan, including talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, see the Japan section of the 25 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DRA FREES FRENCH JOURNALIST ABOUCHAR 27 OCT

LD290018 Moscow International Service in French 2100 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] French journalist Jacques Abouchar, who was given a prison sentence in Afghanistan for crossing the border with a band of counterrevolutionaries, was freed today. The Afghan authorities were inspired to take this decision out of feelings of friendship towards France and humanitarian considerations. The French representatives who arrived in Kabul expressed their gratitude to the Afghan side during a meeting with the country's deputy prime minister, Sarwar Mangal.

DRA FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS PAKISTANI ACTIONS

LD270027 Moscow TASS in English 2311 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 26 TASS -- The BAKHTAR news agency reported that charge d'affaires of Pakistan in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was called into the Foreign Ministry of Afghanistan where the following statement was made to him:

Despite numerous warnings of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan about acts of armed aggression by Pakistani military units against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the demand of an immediate end to them, such actions, far from being stopped, became much more frequent. A note of protest has earlier been presented to the Pakistani Embassy in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan over the invasion of the Afghan territory in Barikot District, Kunar Province, by units of the Pakistani frontier guards. But the provocations in the locality continue to this day. Pakistani units fire on the Afghan territory. There are killed and wounded among the peaceful population.

Another act of aggression was staged in the area on October 21. Two Afghan helicopters about to land were fired at with rockets from Pakistan's territory. Four persons were gravely wounded as a result.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan condemns these aggressive actions and declares that if such actions are continued, the reponsibility for their consequences will be fully borne by Islamabad. Afghanistan reserves the right to take appropriate measures to protect its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PAKISTAN CONTINUES MILITARY ACTS ON INDIAN BORDER

LD260726 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] New Delhi October 26 TASS -- Pakistan maintains a provocative flurry of activity on the border with India. According to reports reaching here, the Pakistani Army is currently holding a large-scale military exercise in the Jubbal sector of Punjab, in the immediate vicinity of the Indian frontier. The Press Trust of India pointed out worriedly that Pakistani Army maneuvers in an area were as a rule a forerunner of provocative incidents on the border there within a short period of time. That had been the case in the Punch sector, Jammu and Kashmir, where a military exercise had been followed by a major shoot-out provoked by the Pakistani military.

The Islamabad regime has stepped up its armed provocations against India noticeably after Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan visited the United States to confer with U.S. officials to negotiate bigger supplies of American arms to Pakistan and coordinate the two countries' strategic goals in the region.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH VISITS

Moscow Arrival

LD281758 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- The alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was met at the airport by the USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mikhail Kapitsa and other officials.

Present at the airport was also the Ambassador of Vietnam to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD290808 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- Talks began in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Nguyen Co Thach, an alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Moscow yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Presents Award to Gromyko

LD290812 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 29 TASS -- Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV), minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), on an instruction of the SRV's Council of State, presented the Order of Ho Chi Minh to Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, in the Kremlin today.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State and the Government of the SRV, Nguyen Co Thach cordially congratulated Andrey Gromyko on the high award which he has been honoured with for "his outstanding contribution to the development and strengthening of the great friendship, spirited solidarity and all-round cooperation between the SRV and the USSR."

GRISHIN-LED DELEGATION IN BELGRADE FOR ANNIVERSARY

PM261516 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Visit of Belgrade"]

[Text] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, left for Belgrade 17 October by invitation to take part in events devoted to the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the fascist occupiers.

The delegation includes Yu. A. Prokofyev, first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy CPSU Raykom, and Hero of Socialist Labor A.S. Sukhanov, tunneling team leader from the Moscow Subway Construction Administration.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by G.A. Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; R.F. Dementyeva, V.F. Promyslov, and O.B. Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee members; Moscow CPSU Gorkom secretaries; and other officials.

D. Lazic, SFRY charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was among the send-off party.

The delegation was met at Belgrade Airport by S. Milosevic, president of the Belgrade City League of Communists Conference; B. Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; M. Popovic, secretary of the Belgrade City League of Communists Conference; and other officials.

USSR ambassador to the SFRY N.N. Rodionov and SFRY Ambassador to the USSR M. Drulovic were among the welcoming party.

A conversation was held at the Belgrade City League of Communists Conference the same day. During the conversation, the sides exchanged experience of the work of the city party organizations and examined questions of mutual interest.

The head of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation expressed thanks for the cordial hospitality and invitation to visit the SFRY capital and participate in celebrating the 40th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation from the German fascist occupiers. The anniversary of Belgrade's liberation, he said, is a great occasion for Yugoslavia's peoples. It is simultaneously a memorable date for the Soviet people and is being widely and festively celebrated in the Soviet Union. It is a great pleasure for us to congratulate the Belgrade City League of Communists Conference and the Yugoslav capital's communists and working people on this holiday on behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow City Soviet, Moscow's Communists and all Muscovites.

V.V. Grishin spoke of how the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, are engaged in selfless work to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and are successfully fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The Moscow City party organization, a major leading CPSU detachment and reliable support [opora] of its Central Committee, is marching in the vanguard of the struggle to fulfill the 26th party congress decisions. The Moscow City party organization, he emphasized, is firmly and steadily implementing the party's general line, mobilizing the capital's communists and all working people to fulfill and overfulfill the state plans, and molding the communist awareness of the masses in the process of creative labor. Preparations for the 27th Regular CPSU Congress are being carried out from the standpoint of improving developed socialism. The basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the longer term are being developed. In improving the party leadership of the economy we proceed from the premise that "for party committees, dealing with the economy primarily means dealing with the people leading the economy."

This proposition, stated by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is fundamental for the Moscow City party organization's activity.

The solution of the creative tasks facing Muscovites and all Soviet people is inseparable from the enormous work the CPSU is carrying out in the international arena, V.V. Grishin added. We are all witnessing an acute exacerbation of the international situation. The reason for this is the adventurist and militarist course of imperialism and primarily the United States. It is striving to break the equilibrium of forces prevailing in the world and gain military superiority over the USSR, and is hatching and attempting to implement wild plans for resolving international problems from positions of strength. An arms race unequaled in peacetime has now been launched in the West and there is a true danger that it may even spread to space. Mass destruction weapons are being stockpiled in large quantities. Under these conditions, special significance attaches to the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and the efforts of all peace-loving forces throughout the world in the struggle to curb the arms race, ensure international security, and preserve peace on earth.

S. Milosevic, president of the Belgrade City League of Communists Conference, informed the guests of the work being done by the communists and all working people in the Yugoslav capital to implement the decisions of the 12th LCY congress. The main task facing the Yugoslav capital's party organization is to implement the "long-term program for economic stabilization," which aims to resolve the economic problems that have accumulated in the country. He described the progress of the discussion being conducted in city party organizations, whose participants are discussing questions of consolidating the party's unity of action and ideological unity and strengthening and galvanizing the party ranks.

Today V.V. Grishin met with I. Stambolic, LCY Central Committee Presidency member and president of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee. Questions of further developing cooperation between the CPSU and LCY and between the USSR and SFRY were discussed. Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, V.V. Grishin emphasized, is built on a broad and firm basis. There is constantly growing interest in the Soviet Union in the life and labor accomplishments of Yugoslavia's peoples, the result of the strengthening of Soviet-Yugoslav relations in many spheres. Links at the local party organ level, and therefore between the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Belgrade City League of Communists Conference, have been acquiring increasing significance within the framework of interparty cooperation over the last few years. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo attaches great significance to the strengthening of our fraternal ties and perceives this as a most important condition for the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

I. Stambolic spoke of the republic party organization's activity aimed at resolving current and long-term tasks of party, economic, and cultural building.

A supper was given at the city assembly in honor of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom delegation during which toasts were exchanged.

ARKHIPOV MEETS WITH SFRY'S PLANINC 26 OCT

LD270100 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] TASS correspondent reports from Belgrade: Milka Planinc, SFRY Federal Executive Council president, today received Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is paying a working visit to Yugoslavia.

In the talks a positive assessment was made of the state of trade and economic ties between the two countries and the prospects of their development in the coming period. The two sides stressed that this cooperation was developing on an equitable and mutually beneficial basis and that it contributed to the economic interests of both states. Ivan Arkhipov also had talks with Borisav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, in which they discussed the issues of implementing the long-term agreement on mutual trade deliveries until 1985.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POLISH SEJM'S USSR VISIT

Delegation Meets Kuznetsov

PM261448 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a Polish Sejm delegation headed by Marshal of the Sejm S. Gucwa in the Kremlin 24 October.

V.V. Kuznetsov told the guests of the Soviet people's achievements in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums aimed at further improving the USSR's developed socialist society and stressed the importance of the recently concluded CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech.

We view the Polish parliamentarians' visit, he said, as the fraternal country's desire to continue the good traditions of friendship and fruitful cooperation based on socialist internationalism and commonality of fundamental interests and goals. Soviet people sincerely wish the Polish people successes on the path of consolidating people's power and strengthening socialism's positions.

The guests' attention was drawn to the USSR's new peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, safeguarding international security, and preventing the militarization of space.

S. Gucwa noted the great importance of the all-around aid given to Poland by the Soviet Union, which plays a decisive role in the implementation of the many tasks facing the country. He stressed the importance of further deepening relations with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, and the particular significance for Poland of the long-term program for developing USSR-Polish economic, scientific, and technical cooperation through the year 2000, which was signed this May in Moscow.

The sides noted that the Polish Sejm delegation's visit to the Soviet Union will be an important contribution to the expansion of Polish-Soviet ties. It was stressed that in the present international situation that has been exacerbated through the fault of imperialist forces, parliamentarians' role is particularly growing in the struggle for peace and preventing the threat of thermonuclear war.

Present at the talk were L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, respectively; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yu.P. Batalin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; other officials; and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

The delegation met the same day with the chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers and members of the chambers' standing commissions.

An exchange of information was held on the activity of the two countries' parliaments and the role of standing commissions in developing the economy and other areas of the Soviet Union and Poland's sociopolitical life. A mutual desire was expressed to further develop and deepen contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and Polish Sejm.

The Polish parliamentarians visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

Reports for Irkutsk

PM261258 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] The Polish Sejm delegation headed by Marshal of the Sejm S. Gucwa left Moscow for Irkutsk 25 October. It is on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; S.A. Bondarenko deputy chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; other officials; and S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

Concludes Visit

LD281501 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, Oct 27: A delegation of the Polish Sejm (Parliament) today ended an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The delegation, with Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, visited Irkutsk on Friday and Saturday.

From Irkutsk, the delegation left for the capital of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ulaanbaatar, at the invitation of the People's Great Hural.

At the end of the visit to the Soviet Union, the head of the Polish delegation, Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa stated for PAP: "In the present term of the Sejm, the frequency of direct contacts between the Polish and the Soviet parliaments increased. This fact is dictated by a tendency to tighten mutual cooperation relations.

"The role of the cooperation gained in importance in face of increasingly complicated international situation and also in the light of inter-governmental agreements between Poland and the Soviet Union on the practical realization of a long-range programme of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation till the year 2000," Gucwa said.

MOLDAVIAN LEADERS RECEIVE GDR AWARDS

PM261326 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, on 24 October presented German-Soviet Friendship Society insignia of honor to S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and I.G. Ustiyan, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers. These awards mark their contribution to the development of friendly relations between the USSR and GDR.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF FRENCH-SOVIET DIPLOMATIC TIES

Kuznetsov, Ponomarev at Reception

LD270057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The French ambassador to the Soviet Union gave a reception today marking the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between France and the USSR. Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, CPSU Central Committee secretary, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet attended the reception.

Mitterrand, Supreme Soviet Messages

LD271522 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS -- "The experience of the past six decades has shown that cooperation between the USSR and France meets the basic interests of the Soviet and French people and the goals of ensuring peace," the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR said in a telegram to President Francois Mitterrand of France. "Soviet-French cooperation has played an important role during World War II and over the post-war years and made a tangible contribution to promoting peaceful co-existence between states with different social systems."

The telegram was sent on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France. It said that "a further development of relations and deepening of mutual understanding between the USSR and France could appreciably facilitate the return of international relations back to the footing of detente and the enhancement of security for the nations of Europe and the rest of the world."

"Over the 60 years our countries have traversed a road that has not been easy," Francois Mitterrand said in a telegram to Konstantin Chernenko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. "During World War II they together hat to go through grim trials. Since then, our countries have invariably been able to overcome disagreements and achieve the needed accords. Experience has demonstrated that both our countries bear vast responsibility for security and peace in the whole world."

"My official visit to the Soviet Union last June has borne witness to the major importance attached by France to the continuous and open dialogue with the USSR, mutual understanding between our people, and the development of French-Soviet cooperation."

Foreign Ministries Exchange Messages

LD271837 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 27 TASS -- On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent a telegram to the Minister of External Relations of France Claude Cheysson.

"The historic period that has elapsed since the taking of this decision which was important for both states," says the telegram, "shows that the Soviet-French relations can be a significant factor of the consolidation of peaceful foundations of the relations between states with different socio-political systems.

"The recent summit meeting in Moscow confirmed the existence of favourable prospects of a further development of relations between the Soviet Union and France. We are sure that by striving for the deepening of mutual understanding and cooperation with each other, our countries can promote the improvement of the present-day complicated situation for the benefit of peace and the security of peoples," the telegram points out.

In his telegram to the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko, Claude Cheysson writes that the "past years have shown the significance and importance -- both in the time of peace in the war time -- of the ties serving the cause of universal peace, of a dialogue and cooperation between us along the state line, in the spheres of economy and culture."

"In the interests of our countries and those of our friends in other countries which are quite understandable, we should actively continue the dialogue and develop it. Such is the intention and the striving of the French Government," he points out.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

Leningrad Visit

PM261338 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trip to Leningrad"]

[Text] Leningrad, 25 Oct -- A French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission delegation headed by its chairman C. Estier, has visited Leningrad.

A talk was held at the oblispolkom. N.I. Popov, ispolkom chairman, spoke of the economic and social development of Leningrad and its oblast and of how the people of Leningrad are working to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and implementing the "Intensification-90" program.

"We arrived in the Soviet Union desiring to strengthen parliamentary ties and friendship between our peoples," C. Estier said. He expressed the hope that the parliamentarians' meeting would help deepen mutual understanding on the fundamental problems of ensuring peace, disarmament, and East-West relations. Through joint efforts the two countries' parliamentarians can do a great deal to maintain peace.

At the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery, the guests paid homage to the Leningrad people and servicemen who perished during the Great Patriotic War years and laid wreaths at the cemetery's communal graves. They also laid wreaths at the monument in Victory Square to the heroic defenders of Leningrad.

The delegation members visited the A.A. Zhdanov University, visited the Hermitage, the Peter and Paul Fortress, and St Isaac's Cathedral, and traveled to Pushkin and Pavlovsk.

Talks Conclude, Viewed

LD272253 Moscow International Service in French 2100 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Talks ended today in the Kremlin between the delegations of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and French National Assembly.

An exchange of views continued on topical international issues. Claude Estier, French delegation head, spelled out France's stand on these issues and expressed concern over the remaining tensions in the world and the continuing arms buildup. He spoke about France's desire to work to lessen tensions. In so doing, he pointed out that the French MPs are confident about the Soviet Union's commitment to the cause of peace.

We know, he said, what sufferings the war brought the Soviet Union, what price the Soviet people paid for victory. The USSR made the decisive contribution to defeating German fascism and we understand why the USSR and its people sincerely desire peace.

He specially stressed that France and the Soviet Union share in common the importance of preventing a militarization of outer space.

At the same time, Claude Estier reiterated France's known stand on the question of nuclear weapons in Europe, which supports NATO's decision on the deployment of new American missiles in Europe and refusal to consider the French nuclear force in the total balance of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Speaking about the French approach to certain regional problems, Claude Estier pointed to the similarity in the Soviet and French positions in regard to several of these problems -- support for the Contadora Group's decisions on Central America, summoning an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all states concerned as well as the PLO, and certain other problems.

In an exchange of views on questions pertaining to bilateral Soviet-French relations, Boris Ponomarev, Soviet delegation head, pointed out that on all problems regarding the interests of international peace and security the Soviet Union is prepared to seek mutual understanding with France, to develop relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation.

This has been confirmed several times in the decisions made by CPSU congresses. Our country has not modified this attitude, even when snags recently occurred not through our fault in Soviet-French relations, primarily in the political field.

Soviet-French cooperation, he said, has more than once contributed to preserving and strengthening peace in Europe.

General Charles de Gaulle, an eminent French personality, characterized in a comprehensive formula the necessity of this cooperation. For France and Russia, being united means being strong.

The balance sheet of the talks in Moscow between Konstantin Chernenko and President Francois Mitterrand opens new possibilities of a considerable expansion and deepening of Soviet-French relations in all fields, provided both parties aspire to this. It is now a question of transforming the determination in principle to promote cooperation into concrete deeds. It is important that the understandings reached during the summit meeting in June this year be applied by the two sides.

There are fields where Soviet-French cooperation may bring about positive results, including preventing the militarization of outer space, banning chemical weapons, strengthening the regime of nuclear weapons non-proliferation, and many others. The Soviet Union is open to cooperation with all countries, including France, in various, vitally important fields: in energy, the peaceful exploration of outer space, environmental protection, transport, health protection, and other issues.

Just as before, Soviet-French cooperation in these specific problems, as well as others, can open the way to the new useful initiatives of a pan-European nature.

Soviet-French commercial, economic, and scientific-technical links on the whole are not evolving too badly. The participants at the June summit examined a rich assortment of them.

The interlocutors specially underlined the progress achieved in Soviet-French commercial, economic, and scientific-technical relations and, in particular, the great diversity of the fields and directions of cooperation, the variety and topicality of the themes on which scientific-technical exchanges are operated.

We are convinced that with reciprocal good will the problems that arise can be solved, existing difficulties can be overcome, and the prospects opening in this way could be exploited. As regards the Soviet Union, we have a political determination in this respect, Konstantin Chernenko declared.

We have attributed and always attribute great importance to the understandings recorded in the bilateral documents aimed at inculcating sentiments of friendship, reciprocal respect, and benevolence between the Soviet and French peoples; because the guarantee of a lasting and stable peace on earth demands the elimination of hatred, discord, enmity between nations.

The Soviet Union strictly adheres to this direction and strives to carefully conserve and strengthen friendship and cooperation that are a priceless joint asset of our peoples.

We wish France would show the same attitude. Unfortunately, the anti-Soviet propaganda systematically conducted in France, which goes far beyond the framework of the struggle of ideas, damages the general atmosphere of Soviet-French relations.

The anti-Soviet propaganda conducted by French mass media contravenes the provisions of the Soviet French documents, according to which our two countries assume the obligation to contribute to the development of sentiments of reciprocal benevolence, and respect between the Soviet and French peoples. It is contrary to the statements made by French leaders to the effect that they allegedly intend to strengthen friendship and understanding between our peoples.

Our country, the entire Soviet people sincerely aspire to peace and friendship with France, with all peoples. It is not to experience another nuclear war that we reconstructed our country following the cruel war against fascist Germany. The 40th anniversary of that victory is to be celebrated by all of us next year.

We are convinced that it is possible to avoid a catastrophe and we are doing everything possible toward this.

In their reply speeches, Claude Estier and other French MPs stressed that Frnace has a stake in developing mutually beneficial relations between the two countries. It was pointed out that there are possibilities for a further development of such relations in the fields of economy and culture, in developing parliamentary ties in other fields.

Claude Estier pointed out the positive importance of regular meetings between French and Soviet parliamentarians, regardless of fluctuations in the external political situation.

Summing up the results of the 2-day discussions, Boris Ponomarev pointed out that despite the exisitng differences in views on a number of important international problems, the stands of the Soviet Union and France are close on some major international issues. There is also the mutual desire to develop bilateral relations. The delegation of Soviet MPs, Boris Ponomarev stressed, gratifyingly points out the statements by the French MPs to the effect that France does not feel any threat to itself from the Soviet Union, that the USSR sincerely desires peace, and the statements recognizing the Soviet Union's decisive role in the common victory over nazism.

The Soviet Union does everything possible to terminate the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race. The concrete paths on which to advance in this direction are indicated in the proposals recently formulated by Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in his replies to the questions put by THE WASHINGTON POST.

Boris Ponomarev stressed that parliamentarians possess considerable possibilities to influence the formation of a pacific foreign policy of their countries. He expressed the hope that the fields of possible cooperation and interaction detected during the Soviet-French talks will find their expression in appropriate moves by their governments.

An independent foreign policy is in accordance with the interests of France and its people and would benefit peace; it could play an appreciable part in guaranteeing security in Europe and even more so in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Claude Estier, French parliamentary delegation head, said he was satisfied with the ambience and results of the talks. He invited a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet to pay a visit to France next year to organize a meeting of Soviet and French parliament members.

French Term Visit 'Useful'

LD281615 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- "Our exchanges of views were frank and will, undoubtedly, serve towards a better mutual understanding," Claude Estier, chairman of the Commission Foreign Affairs of the French National Assembly, told Soviet and French newsmen in Moscow today. Claude Estier leads a delegation of the Commission for Foreign Affairs, who have been on a visit in the Soviet Union since Monday at the invitation of the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Apart from Moscow, the delegation visited Leningrad and made a trip to the town of Zagorsk near Moscow.

On Thursday and Friday, the French MPs held almost seven-hour discussions with their colleagues, members of the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The exchanges of views covered international issues of mutual interest and questions pertaining to bilateral relations. Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side were Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities (one of the chambers) of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Zamyatin, secretary of the commission, and a number of members of the Soviet parliament.

"The French and Soviet MPs, " Claude Estier continued, "hold different views on a number of international issues. And the discussions we had have made it possible if not to bring them closer, then, at least, deepen the understanding of each other's views".

"At the same time, we also have points of contact",Claude Estier said. "This concerns global international issues, such as preservation of peace, questions of disarmament and prevention of militarisation of outer space. It is our common duty to work for peace on earth".

"Our meetings with Soviet MPs are traditional", the head of the delegation pointed out. "Once a year, in Moscow or in Paris, we discuss in detail questions of interest for both sides. And the fact that they proceed in a frank atmosphere, allows for a spirit of trust at them, as a result of which obstacles in mutual understanding are overcome, and the common viewpoints are deepened".

Claude Estier pointed out that the delegation's visit had coincided with the remarkable anniversary -- the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the Soviet Union. "It is with great pleasure that we marked that jubilee in your country. Our bilateral relations should develop in the interests of the French and the Soviet peoples, in the interests of lessening international tensions", he pointed out.

"The visit has been useful", Claude Estier said in conclusion. "We will continue an exchange of views in Paris next year. We have officially invited a delegation of the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet to visit France".

The delegation will leave Moscow for Paris in the evening at the end of a seven-day stay in the USSR.

IZVESTIYA RECAPITULATES TOLKUNOV VISIT TO AUSTRIA

PM260928 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

["On a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Visit to Austria"]

[Text] TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, was in Austria 16-22 October on an official visit at the invitation of A. Benia, first president of the National Council (the Austrian parliament). The delegation was comprised of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies I.N. Blokhin, M.M. Galiyev, S. Kazatov, T.I. Panasenko, and V. Ya. Khodyrev.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by Austrian Federal President R. Kirchschlaeger and met with Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz, Foreign Minister L. Gratz, and Mayor of Vienna (G. Tsilk).

The Soviet delegation met with A. Benia, first president of the National Council; H. Frauscher, president of the Federal Council; and members of the parliamentary Austro-Soviet Friendship Group. During the talks, which were marked by the friendly nature inherent in Soviet-Austrian relations, the parliamentarians briefed each other on the main directions of the activity of their supreme legislative organs, various aspects of the two countries' political, economic, social, and cultural life, and parliamentarians' participation in shaping and implementing foreign policy courses.

The sides were unanimous on the existence of favorable prospects for a further expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in various areas on the tried and tested basis created by the State Treaty on the Restoration of an Independent and Democratic Austria and the federal constitutional law on Austria's permanent neutrality.

During talks with the Austrian parliamentarians and statesmen, the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies briefed them on the main directions of the USSR's domestic and foreign policy and on the Soviet state's struggle for peace, international security, and the prevention of the threat of nuclear war. The Austrian side's attention was drawn to the major new foreign policy initiatives the Soviet Union has put forward in the interests of limiting the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and preventing the militarization of space.

The Soviet and Austrian parliamentarians noted the proximity of the USSR and Austrian positions on key international problems. They expressed concern at the exacerbation of the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. The common opinion was expressed that under these conditions unity among all states, irrespective of their size, geographic location, or social system, is urgently necessary with a view to averting the nuclear threat, curbing the arms race, and normalizing international relations. The sides stressed the growing responsibility of parliaments in the cause of disarmament.

Recognizing this high responsibility, both sides stated their desire to step up efforts to create an atmosphere of trust, to return to a policy of detente, and to strengthen stability in Europe. They noted the weighty role which the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe is called upon to play in the cause of improving the international situation. In this connection, stress was placed on the paramount importance of ensuring that the conference's work is aimed at finding accords taking account of the interests of all countries and peoples.

The two countries' parliamentarians noted the need to settle conflicts exclusively by peaceful means, taking full account of the interests of those directly concerned. They stated the inadmissibility of outside interference in states' internal affairs and the use or threat of force, and stressed the need for all states to observe international treaties and agreements and respect the principles and provisions of the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation laid a wreath in Vienna at the monument to Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate Austria from German fascism. Wreaths were also laid at monuments to the victims of fascism when the delegation visited the former Hitlerite concentration camp in Mauthausen.

The Soviet delegation also visited the federal lands of Steiermark and lower Austria. It met with the leaders of land governments and landtag deputies, visited certain industrial and agricultural enterprises and institutes, and viewed certain historical and cultural monuments.

The Soviet and Austrian parliamentarians expressed confidence that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Austria would serve to deepen Soviet-Austrian relations and strengthen the climate of trust and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. They came out in favor of further development of the traditional ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Austrian National Council.

The Soviet delegation expressed gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality shown it during its stay in Austria. It passed on a USSR Supreme Soviet invitation to the National Council to send a parliamentary delegation to the Soviet Union on a return visit. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

BOVIN DISCUSSES MIDEAST, ISRAELI POLICY

PM261054 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Searching for a Way Out"]

[Text] With the formation of a government of "national unity" in Israel headed by Labor Party leader S. Peres, rumors have arisen of a forthcoming "unilateral" and "partial" Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon. Tel Aviv has not refuted these rumors but has also failed to clarify its own intentions. However, now this clarification has been given. During a meeting with U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, the Israeli premier formulated four conditions for a partial troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

First, Syria must make a commitment not to expand the zone in which its troops are stationed into the zones evacuated by the Israeli army.

Second, Syria must make a commitment to prevent "terrorists" from penetrating from the territories under the control of its army.

Third, Lebanon must recognize the existence of the army defending southern Lebanon under the command of general Lahd and agree to it being stationed in the region adjoining the Israeli border.

Fourth, the United Nations must station subunits of its interim forces to the north of the zone occupied by the army defending southern Lebanon, from the Mediterranean Sea in the west to the line of Syrian troop positions in the east.

All these together are termed "guarantees of Israel's security." One perhaps should recall that the occupation of one-fourth of Lebanon where 750,000 people live (as if to mock common sense the Israeli military termed this operation "peace for Galilee") was also seen as a "guarantee of security." However, as was to be expected, "security" based on the blood of Palestinians and Lebanese turned out not to be secure at all.

Lebanese patriots carry out several armed operations against the 10,000-strong Israeli occupation army literally every day. More and more casualties are added to the 600 killed and more than 3,000 wounded that Israel has already suffered for invading a foreign land. An atmosphere of constant tension, uncertainty, and fear has been created. Discontent is growing in Israel itself. "Only four Communist deputies voted against the 'peace for Galilee' operation," B. Gonen, member of the Israeli General Confederation of Labor Histadrut, says. "Today you will hardly find four deputies that defend it. Nobody supports the war in Lebanon any more."

B. Gonen was claerly overdoing the "nobody" part. However, demands for the Lebanon adventure to be ended are indeed being voiced increasingly vocally, even in the Knesset. The new government was forced to react and find a way out.

This search is producing an extremely strange impression. First, Israel wants to retain a considerable part of Lebanese soil. Second, and this is first class hypocrisy, Israel wants the victims of the aggression, Syria and Lebanon, and the United Nations to sanction the Israeli plan. What is the point of even putting a demand for recognition of the so-called army defending southern Lebanon to Beirut? This "Army" (6 battalions, including armored and artillery battalions, totaling roughly 2,500 men) is the direct descendant of Major Sa'ad Haddad's collaborationist detachments. The traitors are trained and armed by the Israelis. They are also the paymasters. Yet, now Tel Aviv is demanding not only that the mercenaries be "recognized," but that part of Lebanese territory be put under their control.

It is a simple and not very original scheme. On one hand, showing "initiative" and "flexibility" and thereby defusing passions, and on the other, if Syria and Lebanon refuse to accept the Israeli ultimatum, blaming everything on their "intractability" and maintining the status quo. However, maintaining the status quo will not be as simple as that. Tel Aviv's positions have been weakened, and not only by the opposition in the occupied territories and the corresponding reaction within Israel. The occupation of southern Lebanon is fairly expensive, in the straightforward financial sense, which, given the present state of Israeli economy, is becoming an increasingly important factor.

There is an argument in Israel over which words most accurately define the state of the economy: "bankruptcy," "catastrophe," "strategic crisis," or, perhaps simply "serious problems." We will not quibble about words. Let us look at the facts. Economic growth rates do not exceed 2 percent per year. Even quite recently, annual inflation was assessed at 400 percent and then 630 percent. After the publication of the September figures (21.4 percent in that month') estimates had leapfrogged to 935 percent. Even the indexation system, that is, the partial hiking of wages and pensions to the level of prices, offers no salvation. Whereas in 1981, 9 percent of the population lived below the official poverty line, 12.5 percent, 500,000 people, now live below the line. The country's foreign debt (without considering foreign assets) exceeds 22 billion dollars.

Quibbling about words will not have any result here. People in Tel Aviv realize that something must be done, a way out must be found. London's THE TIMES wrote the other day that the new government is trying to draw up a policy "that could save the country." This judgement correctly reflects the acutness of the situation but overestimates the government's potential and intentions. It is "looking" in the wrong place. The main cause of its economic woes is enormous military production and consumption. However here, in the main direction, the government does not want to do anything.

The Americans will rescue us; that is the hope. Indeed, since 1948, the United States has granted Israel aid worth 26 billion dollars, more than to any other state. Aid worth 2.6 billion dollars is planned in fiscal 1985 alone. Peres asked for approximately 1.5 billion dollars to be added. The Americans did not go along with that but promised to pay 1.2 billion dollars of the planned 2.6 billion dollars as soon as possible. Not all that much.

The Americans have another idea: to make their friends export Reaganomics. That means sharply cutting social welfare spending and hitting living standards. However, Histadrut has resolutely opposed this type of economic policy. The Government will evidently maneuver but it is virtually impossible to imagine any kind of sensible way out while maintaining the Begin foreign and domestic policy course.

True, C. Weinberger did help. He promised to buy 4,400 mortars from Israel. The "contract of the century" for the military industry, the Israeli newspapers rejoiced. However, there was actually nothing to rejoice about. Weinberger's proposed medicine heals certain symptoms but deepens and exacerbates the causes of the illness.

The paradox is that the Ma'arakh bloc has more seats in the Knesset than the Likud bloc, and the government of "national unity" is headed by the Labor Party leader but political observers are fairly unanimous in seeing the results of the recent parliamentary elections as a shift to the right by the electorate. It is only an apparent paradox since the votes that Likud lost did not go to the left but to the right, to small extremist parties and groups. Suffice it to say that at the third attempt (he failed to be elected in 1977 and 1981) M. Kahana, who publicly calls for "Arab heads" to be "smashed," was elected to the Knesset.

It is possible that there are figures in the Labor Party who would like to bring Israel's policy closer to the realities that surround it. However, it is hard to see the present parliamentary setup as a basis for a strong government capable of finding a way out of the difficulties that have been created (rather, which Israel has created itself).

It is not simply a matter of the presence or absence of suitable political leaders. Israeli society is a sick society stricken as if with a malignant tumor by racism and an arrogant, condescending attitude to the Palestinians and the Arab world. In August, the newspaper DAVAR published the results of a poll. It was asking about attitudes toward Palestinians living on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip: 15 percent said that the Palestinians should be driven out of these territories; 43.5 percent that the territories should be annexed -- the Palestinians could live there but without voting rights; 15.5 percent agreed with annexation, but the Palestinians must nonetheless be given the vote; and 26 percent were in favor of the Palestinians having the right to self-determination. Thus, almost 60 percent of Israelis prefer one form or another of apartheid. While things stay that way no quest for a way out will be fruitful or ensure a peaceful and secure future for Israel.

Israel's future is the 26 percent who today realize the need for and inevitability of a rapprochement with the Arabs, respect for Palestinians' rights, and a withdrawal from the occupied territories. All other ways out will again lead to a hopeless situation.

USSR, YAR PREMIER EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES

PM261252 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general heading "Telegrams Exchanged"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers sent Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] a telegram conveying cordial congratulations and good wishes to the YAR Government and people on the country's national holiday, the 22d anniversary of the 26 September Revolution. In a reply telegram, the YAR prime minister conveyed gratitude to the USSR Council of Ministers for the congratulations and wished the Soviet people further prosperity.

The telegrams express confidence that the friendly relations between the USSR and the YAR will continue to further strengthen and develop.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN -- A delegation of Algerian representatives headed by Mohamed Labedi, director of the Algerian Ministry of Planning and National Development, has arrived in Uzbekistan. During their visit, the guests will acquaint themselves with work related to irrigation and with the experience gained by cotton growing establishments in Tashkent and Dzhizak Oblasts. The guests from Algeria have been received by the Uzbek State Planning Committee. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Oct 84 GF]

USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SWAPO CHIEF

PM261330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting at the USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] A meeting was held on 24 October between a South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), Namibia, delegation headed by SWAPO President S. Nujoma and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister. The talk, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, covered questions of a Namibian settlement, the situation in southern Africa, and urgent problems of the present-day international situation.

U.S. ABSTENTION ON UN APARTHEID VOTE CRITICIZED

MB261517 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 24 Oct 84

[(Mikhail Vishinskiy) Commentary]

[Text] The date of 24 October is a day of solidarity with the United Nations by member-countries. On this occasion, our station asked (Mikhail Vishinskiy), a noted Soviet lawyer and also a member of the UN committee investigating the crimes of apartheid in South Africa, to comment.

[Begin (Vishinskiy) recording in Russian fading into Zulu translation] The United Nations was established in 1945, after World War II, which witnessed great bloodshed and destruction. The organization was founded to preserve world peace and security, to discourage nations from arming, and to promote equality among governments of the world. One of the issues with which the United Nations has dealt has been the liberation of colonies and the extermination of any form of discrimination on this earth. Many UN agencies have been employed to reach a fruitful settlement on the issue.
For example, UN resolutions in 1960 aimed at achieving the liberation and independence of most colonial countries were sponsored by the USSR. Consequently, the African Continent was liberated from exploitation and domination by the capitalist countries. Today, we can safely say that nearly all African countries are on the path of self-determination, freedom, and economic progress, except South Africa, where the gangsters ruling by apartheid are still holding the fort. South African and Namibian natives are being harassed by these gangsters.

The existence of such a regime causes anxiety among UN member-nations since the gangster regime preaches the gospel of apartheid, which is an affront to civilized nations and human rights. This is the reason the United Nations is critical of the way South Africa is governed and is making a determined effort to rid southern Africa of apartheid.
As evidence of increased UN concern about southern Africa, we cite the recent UN Security Council resolution which urges the abandonment of oppression and repression of native South Africans and also urges that political detainees be freed. This resolution was supported by all members of the UN Security Council except the United States. The U.S. representative abstained from voting, thereby exhibiting tacit support for the Pretoria regime. It is well known what U.S. authorities intended with this abstention. To U.S. authorities, South Africa is a source of unbridled profits from raw materials used in manufacturing arms of war. The crimes of Pretoria have been highlighted by other African countries, but despite this fact, the U.S. seeks to protect its interests in the region, even inside the UN Security Council.

The U.S. and South Africa were strongly criticized by African representatives at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly for bolstering apartheid. Additionally, Soviet and socialist bloc representatives noted during public discussions that the continued support of apartheid not only worsens the entangled state of affairs in South Africa, but also endangers the security of millions of human beings worldwide. Under present circumstances, it is important that the United Nations take appropriate steps to curb the racists and warmongers who are intent on lengthening the lifespan of apartheid. The United Nation's work to dismantle apartheid, an obnoxious doctrine against mankind, is praiseworthy.

PENTAGON TESTS DEFOLIANTS ON AMAZON INDIANS

LD270040 Moscow TASS in English 0020 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS -- Whole tribes of Brazilian Indians have fallen victim to another act of genocide by Washington, Vitaliy Kobysh, a publicist, has said in a televised speech. Appearing on Soviet television, he commented on the Pentagon's another crime committed in the Amazon basin in Brazil's north sea. [sentence as received] The Pentagon tested new types of defoliants -- a chemical weapon identical to that which had been used in Vietnam -- on them. The truth came to light too late. The organisers of secret tests of that weapon of mass destruction did everything to conceal the traces of the crime. The huge territory where the defoliants had been tested was submerged. But the horrible truth came to light. Experts who surveyed the area maintain that poisoned earth there resembles a zone of nuclear explosion and that the consequences of that crime are impossible to foretell.

Genocide, Vitaliy Kobysh went on to say, had been earlier practised on U.S. territory against the native people of America, against tribes which had once consisted of many millions of members, but which have been practically exterminated now. This time the authorities of the United States kill Brazilian Indians. The number of Brazilian Indians is quite small, too. All this indicates, however, that the horrible doing will not end at that. Chemical and other types of weapons of mass destruction are tested in third countries for use in those parts of the world where the processes of the revolutionary national liberation struggle take place.

Such is the march of U.S. imperialism. Such is the U.S. democracy and its humanism which Washington publicity professionals speak so much of. U.S. imperialism kills American and Brazilian Indians, destroyed millions of people in Indochina, and is threatening the whole of mankind. What has happened in the jungle of the Amazon may become the fate of the whole world -- such is the lesson drawn by the peoples. In order to survive and be free they must be united in the struggle against the common threat which is posed by the imperious course of Washington, Vitaliy Kobysh emphasised in conclusion.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA 'TERRORISM'

PM261409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "The United States: Terror at a State Level"]

[Text] New facts about U.S. special services' secret operations in Central America which have recently become public knowledge confirm what had been no secret even earlier: namely, that the present Washington administration is making state terrorism a main instrument of its foreign policy.

The form here matches the content. In attempting to extend their control over the largest possible geographical area, including the Western Hemisphere, the shapers of this policy would like to aim their blows primarily at those governments which pursue the most consistent anti-imperialist course, defending their sovereignty and independence against Uncle Sam's big stick. The United States would actually like to overthrow the governments which Washington finds not to its liking. These extreme aims dictate equally extreme methods -- the methods of state terrorism, that is to say, the tactics of subversion, violence, murder, and robbery elevated to the level of official policy sanctioned at the highest level in Washington.

On 9 April 1983 THE NEW YORK TIMES carried the text of the document "American Policy in Central America and Cuba in the Period through Fiscal 1984" adopted by the U.S. National Security Council. Its introduction points out that the United States has as its goal "to create politically stable governments" in the region. The little word "stability" will fool no one. It is interpreted to suit Washington officialdom. The direct acknowledgment here regarding the Reagan administration's intention of assuming the role of "creator" of such -- if one may use the term -- governments is characteristic. In this regard the document points to such means of implementing these interventionist designs as "stepping up pressure on Nicaragua and Cuba." What they had in mind specifically was not spelled out.

But now all the i's have been dotted. There is indeed no kind of terrorist or subversive act which would be taboo for the cutthroats operating under U.S. CIA control. This is shown by the content of a "manual" which came into the possession of AP staffers, a "manual" prepared by the CIA for its agents working inside Nicaragua and, one would suppose, in other countries which are the target of American special services' terrorist operations. It gives instructions on how to kidnap and murder people, how to organize the bombing of civilian installations, how to spread diseases and epidemics, how to organize provocations aimed at passing off stage-managed murders as "guerrilla terror," and so forth. One paragraph in the "manual" recommends that criminals should be recruited to carry out acts of physical violence.

"The CIA claims," THE WASHINGTON POST remarks, "that the manual was written by a nonstaff writer and does not reflect American policy. One would have to be extremely gullible to believe such statements."

The reader may wonder how facts about these "secret CIA operations", facts which are far from being the first, became public. As is well known, the CIA actions in mining Nicaraguan coastal waters became equally public this spring.

The unease of most U.S. congressmen caused by such exposures regarding the international consequences for their country of this piratical practice was a clear indicator of the widespread opposition within the United States caused by the administration's militarist course in Central America. That is why, as is evident, even such a press agency as AP, which does not strive to oppose official circles, decided in these circumstances not to conceal from the public the document which came into its hands. However, like most bourgeois press organs, it focuses attention on the "unlawfulness of the methods" used in America's secret war against Nicaragua and not on the very interventionist policy itself. After all, the U.S. Congress has allocated many tens of millions of dollars for this policy's conduct, although a considerable number of those same congressmen now wince after hearing that in fact they voted for the tactics of violence, bombing, and murder!

It is self-evident that the U.S. Administration's policy against governments and regimes to which it takes exception is illegal, criminal, and at variance with the norms of international law. The fact that in its obsession with acting as gendarme Washington does not flinch from using extreme means -- those of terror and subversion -- ought to serve as yet another grim reminder to the whole international community of the danger of such actions if we tolerate those circles which are responsible for them and do not raise our voices in strong condemnation. This applies, for example, to some West European governments, which condemn terrorism in some instances but clam up and remain silent on the same score in others. London and Bonn, for example, have not as yet expressed their attitude toward what has caused such indignation to broad strata of the world public or to the new facts about the Washington-sanctioned practice of state terrorism.

W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, stated after his tour of Latin America that the United States is preparing armed intervention against Nicaragua and the present CIA secret operations against that country are part of those preparations.

President Reagan's statement that he has ordered an investigation in this connection seems an insult to common sense. The "investigation" has been assigned...to the CIA. "As a result," a NEW YORK TIMES editorial writes, "We -- that is to say, we Americans -- will most likely be given a load of baloney devoted to self-defense."

There is no mention made at the top level in Washington of an end being put to the CIA's secret operations in which acts of terror and violence are committed. Yet these operations have assumed such a scale and character that, as THE NEW YORK TIMES reported on 10 June, "President Reagan has abolished the long established practice of interdepartmental consultations on questions of CIA secret activity." As a result, the newspaper notes, there has been a considerable increase in such operations. In the words of U.S. officials, their number has increased by at least fivefold, to more than 50. Almost half of the operations are being carried out in Central America, with a significant proportion in Africa.

The developing nonaligned countries are the main target of these American special service operations. The governments in question should obviously draw the appropriate conclusion from this fact. State terrorism has been put on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly as one of the most topical of issues. The United Nations can and must have its weighty say on this question.

SUPREME SOVIET TO CONVENE 27 NOVEMBER

LD271246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Two decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have come into the editorial office. In the first decree, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to convene the 2d session of the 11th convocation of the country's supreme organ of state power in Moscow on 27 November this year.

Let us add that 17 preparatory commissions, set up by the standing commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are currently working in the capital on the preliminary consideration of the plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the USSR budget for the forthcoming year.

The second decree institutes the honorary title Merited Land Reclamation Worker of the USSR. The title will be conferred on workers of construction, industrial, maintenance, scientific, design, and other enterprises, organizations, and institutions for major contributions to the development of land reclamation. They will have to have worked in the industry for at least 10 years.

CHERNENKO SENDS GREETINGS TO YOUTH MEETING

LD281651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has sent greetings to participants in the international meeting of working youth "For the Right to Work, For the Right to Life." The greetings say:

Dear young friends! I cordially welcome you, emissaries of the planet's working youth, who have gathered in Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union. The motto of your meeting, "For the Right to Work, For the Right to Life," expresses in a single formula the most important demands of all working people of the world, which are especially relevant for young people who are just beginning their own lives. It is young people who often prove to be the first victims of social evils of capitalism such as unemployment, exploitation, and inflation, difficulties in acquiring education and a profession, and housing shortages. These phenomena are becoming even more distressing as a consequence of the spendthrift arms race, military adventures, and aggressive policy of imperialism which threatens life on earth itself. That is why the defense of the vital interests of the younger generation is now indissolubly linked with the struggle against militarism and the threat of nuclear war. The effectiveness of the mass movement for peace depends to a decisive degree upon how energetically working people, and first and foremost, the working class, will develop antiwar actions.

The stepping up of armaments and striving for military superiority is not our course. The Soviet people are engaged in peaceful, creative labor. In the mighty, progressive forward advance of our country, the young person is an energetic participant, with full rights, in the resolution of the most important political, economic, and sociocultural problems.

Soviet people are preparing to greet the participants in the 12th world festival of youth and students in Moscow next summer with warmth and cordiality. There is no doubt, Comrade Chernenko's greetings stress, but that the festival movement, tested by time, will again clearly show the increased anti-imperialist solidarity of young people, and their readiness for energetic action for peace on earth, for the friendship of people. From the bottom of my heart, I wish your meeting success, and you, young friends, a happy and peaceful future.

CHERNENKO, OTHERS SIGN KOZHEVNIKOV'S OBITUARY

PM291041 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 24 October in its First Edition publishes on page 4 the 500-word obituary of Vadim Mikhaylovich Kozhevnikov, "eminent Soviet writer and public figure," secretary of the USSR and RSFSR Writers Union Boards, and chief editor of the journal ZNAMYA, who died 20 October in his 76th year.

The obituary is signed by "K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye.K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusakov, N.I. Ryzhkov, V.G. Afanasyev, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Lapin, B.N. Pastukhov, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, G.M. Markov, V.M. Mishin, S.A. Shalayev, A.M. Roganov, T.N. Menteshashvili, F.T. Yermash, G.G. Abashidze, S.A. Azimov, Ch.T. Aytmatov, M.N. Alekseyev, A. Ananyev, S.A. Baruzdin, Yu.V. Bondarev, G.A. Borovik, P.P. Botsu, Yu.Ya. Barabash, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.N. Verchenko, R.G. Gamzatov, A.T. Gonchar, N.M. Gribachev, K.M. Dolgov, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, M.A. Ibragimov, A.S. Ivanov, Ye.A. Isayev, M. Kanatov, V.V. Karpov, A.P. Keshokov, F.F. Kuznetsov, T. Kurbanov, P.A. Kuusberg, L.M. Leonov, A.M. Maldonis, E.B. Mezhelaytis, A.M. Mirzagitov, S.V. Mikhalkov, G.M. Musrepov, K.N. Yashen, A.V. Dementyev, L.A. Zemlyannikova, V.V. Katinov, N.I. Makeyev, V.M. Ozerov, V.A. Petrosyan, G.R. Priyede, P.L. Proskurin, R.I. Rozhdestvenskiy, A.D. Salyinskiy, S.V. Sartakov, Ye.I. Skurko (M. Tank), Yu.I. Surovtsev, N.T. Fedorenko, A.B. Chakovskiy, and A.N. Chepurov."

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS DISCUSSION OF RSFSR PLAN

PM261507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 22 October the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the RSFSR State Budget during January-September 1984.

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS TBILISI HALL INAUGURATION

LD272344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] A house of ceremonies has been inaugurated in Tbilisi. That is where citizens will go for the most memorable moments in their lives -- weddings, naming a child, and passport and diploma presentations. The house has 10 halls for riturals and 4 clubs -- for the young family, for first acquaintances, for hobby friends, and a discotheque. The main purpose of the house is to inculcate loyalty to the family, the home, and the motherland.

Present at the inauguration of the House of Ceremonies were Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

DOLGIKH ACTIVITIES AT BAM OPENING FESTIVITIES

Speech to Railway Workers

LD271434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] In the BAM capital, Tynda, a meeting was held today to mark the meeting of trains from Ust-Kut and Komsomolsk-na-Amure, which symbolizes the opening of service traffic along the whole length of the main line. The meeting was addressed by Valdimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said:

[Begin Dolgikh recording] Dear comrades! Ten years ago, the short and sonorous word BAM flew round the world as the gigantic construction project began that is rightly called the project of the century. It is no exaggeration. For scope of construction, for the human and material resources harnessed, and the complexity of the technical problems involved, the building of the Baykal-Amur Railroad is unique and unparalled in world practice. And now, the unforgettable day has come. Service traffic of trains along the entire length of the line has just opened. Giving a high assessment of this labor achievement, the party Central Committee has sent greetings to all who have taken part in the building and running of the Baykal-Amur Railroad. Allow me to read out the text of that message:

Dear Comrades! It is with feelings of deep satisfaction that the CPSU Central Committee has received the news of the successful fulfillment of the decision of the 26th party congress and of socialist obligations relating to the completion of the laying of the main railway line and the opening of service traffic of trains along the whole length of the Bayakl-Amur Mainline.

We cordially congratulate all who took part in the construction on this remarkable labor victory. The building of the Baykal-Amur Mainline will deservedly go down in the chronicle of the outstanding feats of the Soviet people. This powerful new transport route is of great importance for the development of our country's economy, especially that of Siberia and the Far East, for the creation in these regions of large scale territorial production complexes and the economic utilization of rich natural resources. In 10 years, in the harsh conditions along the route of the BAM, a huge volume of construction and assembly work has been carried out. Through rock and through taiga, across marshes and permafrost; more than 5,000 km of main and station railway lines have been laid. About 4,200 bridges and other artificial structures have been built. Alongside the projects forming part of the railway, new towns and well-appointed villages are being built by the sponsoring organizations of the union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts, and conditions created for the retention of cadres in the eastern regions of the country. The railway is being built and is in operation. Trains are running with coal and timber, building materials, machinery, and other freight.

Continuing the glorious traditions of the builders of Komsomolsk-na-Amure, the Magnitka, Turksib, and Bratsk, thousands of young people have answered the call of their young hearts and come to join in the main project of the Leninist Komsomol. While acquiring vocational skill, they are here passing through what is also an excellent school of life. On the site, in a short time, a close-knit collective made up of many nationalities; and capable of resolving the most difficult tasks has been created. All who are building the railway can be proud of their part in this undertaking, which is the concern of the whole people.

We express confidence that you will continue to work to the limit of your capacity on the completion of the Baykal-Amur Railroad and the building of the new industrial projects that will make it possible to utilize, in the shortest time, the exceedingly rich reserves of useful minerals in the zone of the railway; and that you will achieve new feats for the good of our beloved homeland. We wish you, dear comrades, good health and success in fulfilling your socialist obligations and the quotas of 1984 and of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [applause]

Comrades! The greetings from the CPSU Central Committee are further proof of the enormous attention that our party, the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally devote to the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railway and to the many-thousand-strong collective of the people who are building it.

It is with great satisfaction that I am carrying out the task entrusted to me by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and that I convey to you and, via you, to all the participants of the great building site his most warm congratulations and best wishes. Konstantin Ustinovich knows well, not just from what he has been told but by his own experience, the difficulties of the severe Siberian conditions and he has a high assessment of the heroism and selflessness of the builders of BAM. He asked me to express to you sincere gratitude for your noble work, for the worthy continuation of the wonderful traditions of the Soviet working class.

The construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline is a genuine labor feat that will go down in the glorious pages of the history of our country. It is the result of vast work by party organizations of the huge region which the mainline passes through. It is the visible confirmation of the mighty strength of Soviet society, the vast scientific and technical potential, thanks to which our country is today able to solve the most complicated national economic tasks.

Comrades, today's wonderful event on BAM is being marked in an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge in the country. Preparations are getting under way for the next, 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people are striving to welcome it with new achievements. Of very great importance in this multifaceted work is the CPSU Central Committee plenum which has just taken place and the conclusions and proposals contained in Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at it. The accelerated development of the productive forces of Siberia and of the Far East is an integral component part of the party and state's economic policy.

Now that the rails of the second Tans-Siberian route to the ocean have been joined up, we say with pride: BAM is starting to operate. But the construction is continuing. There is still a vast amount to be done. The main task now is to create the appropriate conditions for the reliable use of the railway. It is necessary to electrify some sections of it, to build stations, locomotive and wagon depots, and to set up auxiliary enterprises. Particular attention must be paid to speeding up the construction of the Severo-Muyskiy Tunnel. In setting about solving the problem of recruiting cadres of workers and specialists and creating a stable labor collective, concern must be shown in the first instance to provide well-appointed housing for BAM workers; more effort must be put into building social, cultural, and amenity projects.

Dear comrades, allow me once more to congratulate you and to express confidence that the labor collectives will apply every effort for the successful conclusion of the construction of the mainline and the building up of the BAM region and will welcome with new achievements the 27th CPSU Congress. [applause] [end recording]

Presentation of Awards

LD271002 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpts] It is a great holiday in Tynda today. Trains are arriving in the BAM capital from the west and east of the trunk railway, symbolizing the opening of working traffic on the BAM. A presentation of awards of the homeland to the builders was held in the town. They were presented by Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Presenting them, he said:

[Begin Dolgikh recording] Those who are in the forefront of the struggle for the fulfillment of the party decision on the construction of the Baykal-Amur Mainline railway have gathered together in this hall. They have gathered for a joyous occasion: to honor their comrades who have distinguished themselves at this national construction site and been awarded the high-ranking title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Today is a special day. Today working traffic on the entire length of the railway will be opened. BAM is going into operation. Our whole county is marking this important event together with you. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko asked me to convey to you warm words of thanks for the valiant work. [applause] In its scale and complexity the BAM is rightly considered a supreme construction job of modern times. But this does not exhaust its meaning. No less important is the fact that here, in harsh conditions, the inexhaustible strength of the socialist system, the patriotism of the Soviet people, and the friendship of our peoples were manifested so strikingly.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has charged me with presenting the Orders of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medals to the Heroes of Socialist Labor. Allow me to present the merited awards to the Heroes of labor. [applause] [end recording]

ZIMYANIN PRESENTS LABOR ORDER TO PSKOV

LD271907 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] A gala meeting of representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations, and workers' collectives, took place today in Pskov, dedicated to decorating the town with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. Pskov is given this high award for successes achieved by its working people in economic and cultural construction, for its services in the revolutionary movement and the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War. Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present at the meeting, gave a speech.

[Begin Zimyanin recording] Dear comrades, allow me on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, warmly congratulate you -- and in your name the workers, engineering and technical personnel, intelligentsia and all the workers of the town -- on the high and deserved award of the motherland. [applause] Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, asked me to pass on to you hearty congratulations and wishes for new successes in work, robust health and great happiness. [applause]

Comrades! The high award is given to Pskov on the eve of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet people celebrate our national holiday in an atmosphere of intense creative labor to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The working people of our motherland have greeted with general warm approval the decisions of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Chernenko's speech at it. In his profound and vivid program speech at the plenum, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that our party has entered a period of practical preparation for its forthcoming 27th congress. Especially important is the preparation of a new edition of the CPSU Program. At the same time, proposals for possible changes in the party statute are being worked out. Plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the long term are also being elaborated; they are to embody the party's economic strategy up to the end of this century. The fundamental goal of these plans is a considerable increase in our people's material and spiritual standard of living.

The workers, collective farmers, and intelligentsia of Pskov and the whole of your oblast make a worthy contribution, comrades, to the national creative labor. In the past 3 years, the town's enterprises have marketed R8 million in above-plan industrial production. Its volume increased by 18 percent, with the entire increase achieved by raising labor productivity. The range of goods has been noticeably renewed and their quality increased. Considerable positive changes have been achieved recently in our country's economic development. We should consolidate and develop them in order to achieve the raising of the country's productive forces to a new qualitative level. In order to attain this goal, it is necessary, comrades, to labor intensively and self-lessly now, in order successfully to complete 1984 and the 11th 5-Year plan as a whole. This must be a matter of honor for every labor collective. [applause] [end recording]

Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin read the USSR Supreme Soviet decree on the decoration of Pskov with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, and to the applause of those gathered, he pinned the award to the town's banner. Those who spoke at the meeting expressed their warm gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for the high award, and gave assurances that the working people of the town and oblast would devote all their strength, knowledge, and energy to the cause of implementing the plans marked out by the party.

Visits Pskov Works, Museums

LD272335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Summary] Comrade Zimyanin had a meeting at the CPSU Obkom with the party aktiv of the Pskov Oblast and visited the radio components works and Pskovskiy Sovkhoz, taking an interest in fulfillment of plans, working conditions, and everyday life and leisure of the workers. Implementation of the decisions of the October 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, improvement of ideological work of party organizations, and stepping up party influence on carrying out production and educational tasks were discussed. Comrade Zimyanin laid flowers at the memorial to V.I. Lenin, visited the home museum of the leader of the revolution, toured Mikhalovskoye and other places associated with Pushkin, and looked around the museum of the great poet.

BRIEFS

NOVOSTI AGENCY RECEIVES AWARD -- By a decree from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the NOVOSTI Press Agency has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for services in publicizing the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state and for keeping world opinion informed about the achievements of the Soviet people. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Oct 84 LD]

PRESS VIEWS PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PRAVDA Editorial

PM261306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Under the Conditions of the Experiment"]

[Text] Our party is working purposefully to improve the leadership of the economy and the forms and methods of economic management. The large-scale economic experiment currently under way in industry is aimed at expanding the rights and enhancing the responsibility of enterprises and associations, at intensifying production, and at developing the working people's creative initiative. This is also helped by socialist competition, which acquires additional force under the new conditions. At the enterprises participating in the experiment, planning and the incentives system are being improved and this, in turn, serves as a sound basis for stepping up the effectiveness of labor competition and the material interest of competitors in high end results.

"The development of economic initiative and creativity at the level of economic regions, associations, and enterprises," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "is one of the most important tasks and is precisely a statewide task."

The experience of organizing competition under the conditions of the experiment, even though it is not very extensive as yet, shows convincingly that people are bolder in the quest for efficient economic management methods and more willing to employ useful innovations, which makes it possible to fulfill the 5-year plan and the socialist pledges more successfully. An example of this is the practice of enterprises within the system of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Light Industry. Most of them have elaborated conditions for labor competition, taking the new requirements into account, and have adopted counterplans in excess of the 5-year plan targets. Special attention has been given to observance of contract discipline. Each individual's responsibility for the implementation of what has been planned has been enhanced, and the sector as a whole is coping with the deliveries plan, while the entire growth in output volume -- and it is larger than planned -- has resulted from increased labor productivity. Expenditure per ruble of marketable output has been reduced.

The new conditions provide vast scope for the creative activity by innovators, and the return from many initiatives is growing. For example, the stability of economic normatives and the wages funds, as envisaged by the experiment, creates fertile ground for application of the Shchekino method. Enterprises within the system of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, for example, now employ fewer workers than envisaged by the plan. There has been a marked reduction in staff and cadre turnover at collectives within the system of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry. It is important that this major reserve be more speedily utilized by other participants in the competition.

The advantages of working in the new fashion include the opportunity to take better account of the state of affairs in production and thus to be swifter to mobilize the participants in competition to resolve any emerging problems. For example, enterprises -- and especially those producing consumer goods -- sometimes have to make running changes to their products list. It used to take a considerable time to coordinate these matters, but now the collective, taking consumer demand into account, can resolve them itself and rapidly reorganize for the manufacture of new products. There is more independence and local preference [spros] in using the production development fund, material incentive fund, and social measures fund. It is not hard to see how this encourages initiative.

It is the direct duty of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and of economic managers to make every possible use of the opportunities that have been opened up, to develop the enterprise of workers and specialists, and to organize the most effective forms of labor competition for this purpose.

There is much to be learned from the Communists at Leningrad's "Elektrosila" Association named for S.M. Kirov. In the process of the experiment they have organized competition to accelerate scientific and technical progress on the basis of the integral-process [skvoznoy] planning of new technology measures -- the incentives system operates efficiently from the scientific laboratory through to the certification of products. The experience of Kharkov's "Ukrelektromash" Association, Minsk's V.I. Kozlov Electrical Equipment Plant, and other enterprises where people rely on the introduction of financial autonomy in teams is no less instructive.

The enhanced feeling of control also has another effect: Resources are used more thriftily. After all, the lower the expenditure per ruble of output, the higher the payments into the enterprise's funds. Wherever people have understood this well, there is no shortage of useful proposals, and personal tallies of savings and reductions in the prime costs of output grow more rapidly. Increasingly often, specialists' personal creative plans envisage measures aimed at reducing the materials intensiveness of goods without damaging quality, mechanizing manual operations, and improving the organization of labor.

At the same time practice shows that as yet the new methods of economic management are not always supported by an active quest for more effective forms of competition. People in a number of instances are unable to apply the established material incentives effectively. This is most often the case with auxiliary shops and sections -- some of them still remain aloof from the common concerns. One of the main requirements of the experiment concerns the consistent introduction of financial autonomy in all links of production. It is clear that changes are also needed in the organization of competition, and yet the competition organizers themselves do not always take this into account and sometimes operate in the old fashioned way.

Life itself requires that the accumulated experience be studied and generalized without delay, that everything valuable be utilized, and that the miscalculations that have occurred be taken into account. This is even more necessary in view of the fact that next year -- the last of the 5-year plan -- an additional number of sectors will join the experiment, which means that hundreds of labor collectives will have to organize competition under altered conditions. It is largely up to the party organs to ensure that everyone who is involved in this acts in a coordinated way and without duplication and skillfully combines economic activity with people's training and education and with the enhancement of their responsibility. It is appropriate to recall Lenin's advice that "the deeper the transformation we want to effect, the more we must boost interest and a conscientious attitude toward it and convince more and more millions of people of the need for it...."

Labor collectives have stepped up the struggle to fulfill the current year's plans and are proceeding with the elaboration of 1985 plans and socialist pledges. The achievements of those who have already started to manage in the new fashion will help the participants in the competition to take better account of the reserves, improve the management of production, and ensure successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM260849 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Economic Experiment and Competition"]

[Excerpts] The wide-scale economic experiment initiated in five sectors of industry has become a school of economic management, a school of administration. Under the new conditions the labor collectives' rights have expanded, their responsibility has increased, and their role in managing production has grown. Additional opportunities have thus been created for the development of socialist competition and the closer linkage of the leading workers' efforts and material and moral incentives with the results of their work. The collectives' participation in planning and distributing the material incentive funds and the widespread introduction of the principles of financial autonomy envisaged by the terms of the experiment all help to enhance people's labor activeness.

The vital matter of organizing competition has no room for stereotypes. It is important that in the course of the experiment people should not lose their lively interest in its results and incentives. Correct action is being taken where memorandums are posted in shops explaining the mechanism of the economic experiment's operation and giving every worker an idea of what he can do specifically for the collective's successful work under the new conditions. A longer preplan period than before makes it possible to analyze reserves in greater depth, to project lofty heights for counterplans, and to adopt the experience of leading workers.

Unfortunately, in a number of instances the plan targets are repeatedly amended throughout the year, which of course undermines the collectives' initiative. For instance, the Uralgormash Science and Production Association's Artemovskiy Machine-Building Plant has begun to work more stably under the conditions of the experiment. A system of continuous production planning has been introduced at its shops. However, the collective's work is put in turmoil by the repeated readjustments of technical and economic indicators: The normative for the formation of the wages fund has been altered three times and amendments have been made as many times to the targets for the production of consumer goods and four times to the plant's financial plan. There is no doubt that the old stereotypes of administration and planning and the inertia of economic thinking are taking their toll here.

The organizers of competition still have a lot to do to direct the collectives' efforts toward the better utilization of production capacities, the elimination of bottlenecks, and the consolidation of technological discipline. Not everywhere has there been success yet in using the new levers and incentives to achieve a substantial improvement in work. While targets are set for teams for the range of articles produced, bonuses continue to be issued for the fulfillment of the target in terms of norm-hours.

As is well known, in 1985 the enterprises of a further series of sectors -- machine building, ferrous metallurgy, the food, light, and local industries, and consumer services to the population -- will be transferred to the new economic management conditions. Here, proceeding from the experience accumulated, as well as expanding the experiment, it has been deemed expedient to ensure the further improvement of some of its terms, with a view to consistently strengthening autonomous financing, enhancing the impact of the economic mechanism on the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, making better use of manpower, material, and financial resources, and taking fuller account of the specific features of the sectors in which the experiment is being conducted.

In this connection great responsibility rests with the soviets of people's deputies, which are called on to assess exactingly and objectively the work of the economic leaders at all levels and to help to improve management personnel and the style and methods of their work and activate all forms of socialist competition. The long-term norms which have now been set for enterprises create conditions for the more precise comparison of the results of socialist competition and fairer incentives for those who display innovation and initiative. But the levers and incentives of the economic experiment cannot operate automatically. They are lent real strength by the masses' lively initiative and working people's broad and conscious participation in the management and planning of production. It is important that even at the end of the year, the participants in the economic experiment and the sectors servicing them should not slacken the pace they have set, but should fulfill precisely the plans and socialist pledges adopted for deliveries of articles to consumers, the raising of labor productivity, and the reduction of the prime cost of output.

INDUSTRIAL EXPERT COMMENTS ON CSA INDUSTRY REPORT

LD270129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Results for the work of the country's industry over 9 months have been summed up. Vladimir Ivanovich Tolkushkin, head of the Industrial Statistics Directorate of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, comments on the report:

[Begin recording] [Tolkushkin] According to the 9-month results, the completion of commitments on the main indices of the work of industry is ensured. The plan for the marketing of output has been met by all ministries and union republics. The output increment amounted to 4.1 percent, as against an annual target of 3.8 percent, and this was achieved primarily by increased labor productivity. Plan commitments for production costs and profits were exceeded. Measures were implemented to introduce new equipment and advanced technology. Production was mastered and initiated of over 2,000 new forms of output.

However, there were also shortcomings in the work of industry. Commitments for oil-extraction were not met, nor were those for production of commercial timber, some forms of output of the chemical industry, and the building-materials industry. As is noted in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- published today -- which discussed at its regular meeting the results of the work of industry, a number of enterprises and associations have worked at less than their full potential in the past few months, including the month of September.

Given a general improvement in implementation of the plan for production and supply of output, contractual pledges are still not being met in full. The USSR Central Statistical Administration report names ministries which have permitted significant lagging behind in meeting them. They are the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry.

[Unidentified interviewer] Vladimir Ivanovich, since 1 January of this year the enterprises of five all-union and republic ministries of various brances of industry have been working in conditions of a larger scale economic experiment. What are the results of their work?

[Tolkushkin] The basic indices of the work of these enterprises compared with last year have improved. Above all, one must note a strengthening of contractual discipline.

Pledges for supply of output were met in full by the enterprises and ministries of the Ukrainian food industry and Lithuanian local industry. The level of fulfillment of contractual pledges has risen substantially in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Ministry of Light Industry of Belorussia.

[Interviewer] And how is production of consumer goods developing?

[Tolkushkin] The planned volume of output of most consumer goods has been reached -- cotton fabrics, clothing, the most important food products, meat, dairy, and fish products, animal fats, and others. Production has also expanded of consumer goods for cultural and domestic use. Thus, in 9 months output of color televisions increased by 5 percent; of large-capacity refrigerators by 8 percent; of furniture by 5 percent. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports also points out shortcomings. Commitments for the output of knitwear articles, some types of fabrics, and canned fruit and vegetables were not met. Some enterprises are still reorganizing their range of wares slowly, in accordance with the population's increased demand, and are producing low-quality output.

[Interviewer] Vladimir Ivanovich, what are the results of the work of the branches of industry which form part of the country's agro-industrial complex?

[Tolkushkin] The workers of these industries are making a weighty contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. Supply to agriculture of mineral fertilizers and equipment has increased substantially. New high-productivity machinery, powerful tractors and modern harvesting equipment, is coming into the fields of the country. Output of machines and equipment for animal husbandry and feed production rose by five percent in 9 months, which, however, is a little lower than the set tasks.

New tasks for the industries forming part of the agro-industrial complex were set by the decisions of the October Planum of the CPSU Central Committee, held a few days ago. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the USSR Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out in his speech at the plenum, account must be taken of the demands now being made upon land improvement, machine building, agricultural machine building, mineral fertilizer production, and production of essential chemicals. [end recording]

COMMISSIONS REVIEW 1985 STATE PLAN, BUDGET

LD252136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Preparatory commissions for preliminary review of the state plan for economic and social development and the state budget for 1985, which were set up by the planning and budget and other standing commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are at work in Moscow. Particular attention is being paid at the meetings to questions of raising the efficiency and rates of growth of social production by speeding up scientific and technical progress, further industrialization of construction, stepping up production of food and agricultural raw materials on the basis of intensification of agriculture, utmost thrift in the use of labor, material, fuel and power, and financial resources, expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, and developing the consumer services system.

Proposals and observations made by the deputies during the discussion will be reviewed at meetings of the planning and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The commissions will prepare their conclusions for the USSR Supreme Soviet according to the results of the preliminary review of the plan and budget.

The work of the preparatory commissions is continuing.

GORKIY OBLAST EXPERIENCES NUMEROUS POWER OUTAGES

PM261047 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 84 Second Edition p 1

[Report by "our own correspondent" S. Yatsenko under the rubric "Operation 'Winter on the Stockraising Units'": "Simple Arithmetic of Losses"]

[Test] Gorkiy Oblast -- Thousands of electric motors are now operating in the countryside in every rayon, and everyone knows that an accidental or emergency electricity outage is taken as a misfortune, as an extraordinary occurrence which disrupts the established rhythm of life and work. However, outages happen quite frequently and this causes tremendous damage, especially to stockraising units.

On the day I arrived in Sergachskiy Rayon there were several of these extraordinary occurrences. The electricity supply to kolkhozes and sovkhozes was interrupted 4 times, and a total of 14 farms were without electricity for nearly a day causing about 8,000 cows to remain unmilked. The loss of milk from this alone was in excess of 400 quintals.

But this kind of incident surprised no on in Sergach because it was a habitual, recurring one. They say you can get used to anything, to accidents too, if they happen virtually every day. And in Sergach there have been many of these outages since the beginning of the year -- equipment has stood idle for over 500 hours.

It must be said immediately that it would be wrong to accuse the Sergach comrades of indifference. They understand the full gravity of the situation and are seeking all sorts of ways out. But, when you look at the ploys of the leaders of the local electricity grids and the unproductive efforts of the kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors and when you read through various decisions of the rayon's party and soviet organs seeking at least somehow to justify the state of affairs with regard to electricity, you cannot help being reminded of the notorious "Trishka's kaftan;" [reference to a Krylov fable about attempts to use certain parts of a kaftan to patch other parts of the same kaftan]

For instance, take the day I have already mentioned. The four accidents did not happen simultaneously and occurred in different places. There was one outage the previous day. But because the kolkhoz automatic telephone station does not work without current, the electric grids controllers only learned of it in the morning, when the chairman of the kolkhoz which had been cut off had reached his more fortunate neighbors. Scarcely had the emergency repair team set off before reports arrived of failures on other electricity sectors. They had to go to three places at once. And there were only two roadworthy vehicles at the electricity grids organization. N.A. Shakerov, chief of the Sergachskiy Rayon electricity grids, attributes this situation to the poor quality of technical servicing of the vehicles, but would that that were the only thing wrong. A team sometimes gets to a farm on a vehicle sent by that farm and scarcely has it gotten back after correcting the failure before it is time to be called out again.

EFFECTS OF CPSU PLENUM DECISIONS ANALYZED

Relative to Harvest Yields

LD281125 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

In substantiating the need for an accelerated improvement of soils, Kostantin Chernenko, who addressed a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in the past week, was speaking of extremely unfavourable weather conditions, a severe drought which hit many areas of this country in the current year. It must be noted that such negative phenomena of climatic character happen quite frequently in this country. In the opinion of experts, it takes at least 700 mm of rainfall a year to obtain guaranteed and high yields, for example, of grain crops. Such a rainfall has been registered only on 1.1 per cent of arable land in the Soviet Union. It shall be noted for the sake of comparison that 60 per cent of arable land in the USA gets 700 mm of rainfall a year. In the USSR, 40 per cent of ploughland lie, in a natural zone receiving less than 400 mm of rainfall a year, i.e. are on a hungry water diet. Only 11 per cent of ploughland in the USA has such conditions.

It has been estimated that the USSR gets two-thirds of commercial grain in the so-called "risky farming" zone. This risk is rather great. The periodical droughts do considerable damage to agriculture. Suffice it to say that from 1976 to 1980 the annual variations in grain production as a result of droughts were up to 58 million tons. At the same time, considerable areas in western, northern and central regions of the European part of the USSR are overmoistened. Hence an overwhelming part of the Soviet Union's farmland needs either irrigation or drainage. Hence the increased demand for amelioration work. Yet it takes water to irrigate large tracts of land. The Soviet Union has the world's largest fresh-water reserves, but these reserves are distributed very unevenly.

The Soviet Union's central and southern regions, where 85 per cent of the population is concentrated and which account for 80 per cent of the farm produce, have only 16 per cent of the total fresh water reserves, chiefly the discharge of rivers. Water shortage is the keenest in the south of the country, where the farming conditions are otherwise excellent. This explains why the papers of the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee mention the construction of top-priority projects for diverting a part of the discharge of the northern rivers and lakes into the basin of the Volga River and the upcoming completion of projects for diverting the waters of Siberian rivers to Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In a word, the decisions taken in Moscow in the past week are directed at correcting "the blunders of nature" and creating in the Soviet Union large areas, where "risky farming" would be replaced with guaranteed bumper harvests of farm crops.

Relative to Improved Irrigation

LD241717 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 24 Oct 84

["Effectiveness of Irrigation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

A long-term programme for land improvement to reduce to a minimum the vulnerability of Soviet agriculture to whims of nature was outlined in the USSR and discussed and endorsed at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

However, this does not occur because of the electrician's neglect, but because the power grids are extremely worn and the lines have started to sag so badly that the cabin of a vehicle passing underneath almost touches them.

We are standing next to a dangerously listing high-voltage network pylon. The distribution panel has obviously been in use for more that a decade. The poles, standing at any angle of 50-60 degrees, scarcely support the sagging lines above the ground.

"Would I tolerate this scandal if I had the right to put it right by my own efforts?" the kolkhoz chairman asks angrily.

And you can understand him: The kolkhoz electricians do not have authorization to work on high-voltage lines. In addition, the lines, fuses, and other electrical materials are released strictly according to available stocks and no one will sell them to the kolkhoz because there is an organization which is designed to engage in the repair and preventive servicing of electricity grids centrally. But here, in the field, we calculated without particular difficulty that organization's potential and the rayon's requirements and resolved a simple arithmetical problem. It turned out that, having once installed a new pole, the electricity grid workers can only replace it 60 years later. Today there are 772 rotting poles in need of the most urgent replacement. But that is work of a preventive nature. Meanwhile, 90 percent of the electrical mechanics' time is spent repairing breakdowns.

There is also another task where making calculations is more complicated. Since the start of the year there has been a shortfall of 9,720 kg of milk at the "Bolshevik" Kolkhoz because of electricity supply interruptions.

"When they cut off the light, you have trouble staight away," A.G. Sinitsina, a milkmaid for 20 years, told me. "Each of us has 30 cows; we cannot do the milking manually."

Understandably, electricity in the countryside presents a very broad work front.

The poor state of the electricity grids on the Sergachskiy Rayon farms and the unreliablility of the operation of the high-voltage power lines is not an exceptional, but a typical, instance. In Gorkiy Oblast alone there have been about 3,000 outages lasting a total of nearly 9,000 hours since the beginning of the year. Unfortunately, in this case no one has calculated the exact losses in terms of agricultural products. But everyone knows they are great. It is merely a pity that the workers of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification are not taking responsibility for them. They are the first ones who should be made answerable.

The irrigation of arid land and, on the contrary, the drainage of excessively moistened land is no new task to this country's agriculture. For many years now the ameliorated lands account for a considerable and permanently growing part of farm produce output. In 1965, for example, at the very start of the present-day stage in the Soviet Union's agrarian policy, the irrigated and drained lands accounted for 20 per cent of the gross output. At the present time, these lands making only 11 per cent of the aggregate area of ploughland, account for already a third of our farm produce. The whole of rice and cotton, three quarters of vegetables, nearly a half of fruit and grapes, a quarter of the coarse and succulent animal fodder are grown on irrigated lands. Yet, the amelioration of land is an expensive project. Over two decades, nearly 115,000 million roubles have been invested in it in the USSR. What is the effect of these enormous capital investments. Experts have estimated that on an average the yield of the irrigated farmland is three-five times as large, and of the drained lands -- fifty per cent as large as of the usual ones. This is a considerable effect, yet it is by far smaller than it can be. Therefore, the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee adopted decisions directed not only at expanding the area of ameliorated lands, but also at a fundamental increase of the effectiveness of their use.

These are difficult tasks, by far higher than the ones contained in the Food Programme of the USSR, which was adopted in 1982. While that document provided for harvesting of 20-22 million tonnes of grain on irrigated lands in 1990, the decisions taken yesterday put the task of getting from ameliorated fields 32 million tonnes in the same year, and 55-60 million tonnes of grain in the year of 2000. The grandoise plans in connection with land amelioration rest on a solid material basis: In the next five-year plan period (1986-1990) 50,000 million roubles are to be appropriated for capital investments with these aims.

The intensive development of irrigation farming is a time-tested and reliable method of increasing the output of farm produce. It is used in most countries. Suffice it to say that the total area of irrigated lands in the world is nearly 270 million hectares (this compares with 48 million hectares in 1900). Irrigated fields make only 17 per cent of cultivated area, but account for a half of the world's farm output. The implementation of the long-term programme for the amelioration of lands adopted yesterday will make it possible to put into action the powerful reserves of increasing agricultural output in the USSR, and, in a considerable measure, to protect it against the whims of the climate.

USSR CSA STATISTICS ON WINTER SOWING CITED

LD242333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Summary] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration today sowing of winter crops has been taking place with the use of new intensive methods. More than 38 million hectares have been sown, with sowing continuing in the Kuban, southern Ukraine, and in the Central Asian republics and the Caucasus. In these regions more than 1.5 million hectares of winter crops are already dormant north of a line from Petrozavodsk-Kirov-Sverdlovsk. Further south, crops are continuing to grow and are being tended. At the same time, autumn plowing is continuing. A total of 87 million hectares, almost four-fifths of the area set aside for the purpose, have been plowed. Plowing in Kazakhstan is being carried out in earnest. In the country as a whole, almost 1 million hectares of land is being plowed daily. In the past week farms in the east of the country basically completed the threshing of grain crops.

Harvesting of rice and corn grain is continuing and strong and hard varities of wheat, buckwheat, and millet are being delivered to elevators. This autumn's harvest of sunflowers is ending late. More than 3 million hectares of sugar-beets have been harvested, 86 percent of the area sown. Potato lifting has ended over almost the whole area, but many farms are replowing potato fields. This will permit a significant increase in production.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS MID-OCTOBER WEATHER, CROPS

PM260945 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Oct 84 p 3

[Agrometeorologist L. Platonova report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] On most of the country's European territory warm weather prevailed at the beginning of the second 10-day period of October. Subsequently, temperatures dropped considerably everywhere. Temperatures during the day were 1-8 degrees above zero, and on some days even 1-5 below zero in many central and northeastern parts of the USSR's European territory. From 20 October the weather grew milder again in most places.

Winter grain crops in the Northern, the north of the Volga-Vyatka, and the Ural Regions were in a state of winter dormancy throughout the 10-day period. A layer of snow 1-10 cm thick, and 11-20 cm in some places, covers almost all fields. The active vegetation of winter crops has stopped in the east of the Northwest, the Central, the Central Chernozem, the south of the Volga-Vyatka, the Ural, and the north of the Volga Regions. Only on warm days was there some growth. Winter grain crops continued to grow for most of the 10-day period on the remaining part of the country's European territory. Precipitation in the form of rain or snow occurred everywhere.

In Transcaucasia warm weather prevailed during the first half of the 10-day period. Over most of the territory maximum air temperatures rose to 24-27 degrees. In the second half of the 10-day period it grew cooler. In Armenia and the foothill areas of Georgia there were frosts. Considerable amounts of rain fell everywhere.

In Central Asia and the south of Kazakhstan the weather was warm, particularly during the last 3-4 days of the 10-day period. Hardly anywhere was there any rain. This weather favored the opening of the cotton bolls, drying out of raw cotton, and the cotton harvest. The weather grew considerably cooler in the south of Kazakhstan and in Central Asia from 21 October and rain fell in many places.

In the farming areas of West Siberia and northern oblasts of Kazakhstan the first half of the 10-day period was cold. The weather grew milder in the middle of the 10-day period. The snow cover formed earlier disappeared in many places. As of 20 October it persisted north of a line linking Tyumen and Tomsk. The vegetation of winter grain crops resumed during warm days.

Cold weather prevailed in eastern Siberia. Average air temperatures for the decade were 2-8 degrees below normal, while in the south of Krasnoyarsk Kray they were 2-3 degrees above normal. North of a line linking Krasnoyarsk and Chita there was snow cover 1-15 cm thick.

In most parts of the Far East average air temperatures were close to normal, but in the west of Amur Oblast they were 2-5 degrees below normal.